

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 24

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A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of June next. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The municipality of Lima has subscribed 2,000 soles for a monument to San Martin.

—The Spanish cruiser 'Rio de la Platan' left Santiago on the 9th for Callao, Peru. She received an enthusiastic reception in Chili.

—Yesterday's telegrams from Chili state the President Errazuriz has temporarily resigned because of illness, charging the minister of interior, Sr. Fernandez Albano, with the duties of president.

—Columbi has at present plenty of trouble through the formidable revolution, which has been going on for months, and the result of which is still uncertain, though the latest telegrams seem to show that the government is getting the upper hand. A new international difficulty may now come upon the republic, since the date for the payment of the £40,000 awarded to Messrs. Pynchard, McTaggart, Lowther & Co. by the Lausanne arbitration tribunal was 17th April, and a month has now passed without the government taking any steps to comply with that obligation. It remains to be seen whether the British government will take any steps to enforce payment.—S. A. Journal, May 19.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says that several travellers in the Cordoba mountains have perished through intense cold. Cyclones have likewise caused great damage in that province.

—The British gunboat 'Swallows' went around near Colombia, Uruguay, on the 31st ult., but imply without serious results. She succeeded in getting off soon after without sustaining any damage.

—During the month of April there were 2,780 births, 592 marriages and 1,104 deaths in the city of Buenos Aires. The official statistician estimates the population at the end of the month as 802,745. The excess of immigration over emigration was only 590. Tuberculosis accounted for more deaths than any other disease.

—We beg to call the attention of our colleague, the *Buenos Aires Herald*, to the circumstance that the Argentine postoffice is levying an additional rate on its papers. We have weighed one of them and find it under the single rate weight, nevertheless it is surcharged as short paid and we are compelled to pay double the difference. It's a small swindle, but it is irritating all the same.

—The Brazilian minister at Montevideo has made a reclamation on the Uruguayan government on account of the punishment inflicted on a Brazilian soldier in the Flores island lazaretto, and the latter has ordered the summary prosecution of the guilty parties. So far, so good—but is the civilian of less account than the soldier? If the Flores island savages may not ill-treat a soldier, why should they be permitted to ill-treat a civilian?

—Plew! An extensive forgery has been discovered in Buenos Aires of bank notes of \$500, which have reached all the banks and principal business houses. The principal person is said to be no less than a lieutenant colonel, one Eduardo Perez, a rich stock-farmer in the west of the province. All the materials for forgery were found buried in his estancia, and it is not the first time that he has been under suspicion of the offence. Seven other persons, some of good position, are under arrest on charge of complicity.—Montevideo Times, May 30.

—A great meeting was held in Buenos Aires on Sunday last, the subject of the death penalty. The orators were all in favor of its abolition, and resolutions to that effect were passed. (We think this very unwise. The death penalty is rarely, too rarely, inflicted, and is always hampered in its effect by the absurd interference of *damas de beneficencia* and other persons of both sexes. In a young country with a polyglot population, for the most part only semi-civilized, with the impulsive instinct of the Latin race to use the knife on the smallest pretext, capital punishment is the only preventive terror. England with her centuries of civilization cannot do without it, and rigorously enforces it, but still less can Argentina afford to dispense with it if life and property are to be protected.)—The forgeries which have come to light this week are in many respects curious, and have fairly attracted much attention. Forgeries of ten or twenty dollar bills, while they might involve considerable loss to individuals, could hardly be regarded as a public danger to the credit of the currency. But if \$500 bills can be put in circulation to any considerable extent, the public credit may be seriously shaken. It is understood that the total number of bills printed represents a value of \$550,000, not an appreciable fraction in a total issue of \$300,000,000; but we have only the assertion of the criminals in regard to this, and it is not surprising that an uneasy feeling should prevail as to the number of forged notes which may actually be in circulation at the present time, especially as the imitation is so good as to deceive any ordinary man. If the treasury is to be called upon every year or so to print fresh notes, and withdraw from circulation those which have been counterfeited, the expense will be considerable, and all confidence in what is well termed 'the fiduciary circulation' will be destroyed. It is to be hoped that the police by their activity will save us from such a contingency.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, June 2.

—A Sucre telegram of the 9th says that alarming reports are current there of the situation in the Rio Acre district. It is said in Bolivia that Brazil is fostering these disturbances on the Rio Acre. If the telegram were true to say Amazonas instead of Brazil perhaps deni-1 would be difficult.

—We have repudiated 56 per cent of the currency debt and have made the par value of the paper dollar 44 cents in gold, but we continue to keep the same number of so called dollars, while as a matter of fact they are worth only 44 cents each. Whatever mischief this repudiation has done or may cause it is now too late to change the fact and we have now only to see what is the wisest arrangement we can make of our currency nomenclature. Since the paper dollar is recognised as having a nominal value of 44 cents we should change the currency so as to reduce the number of notes and make what is now called a dollar exchangeable into honest 100 cent dollars at the ratio of 44 to 100. We have in circulation in paper money more or less \$500,000,000 and this sum counted at 44 cents each dollar would amount to \$132,000,000. The government should call in these depreciated dollars and substitute for them the same amount in conventional dollars that is to say, call in the 44 cent dollars and substitute for them an equal sum in 100 cent dollars. These new notes would be convertible no more than our present paper money and just as much, but they would have the advantage of being understood as forming a debt recognized to be convertible as soon and as fast as the conditions of the country and its finances would permit. It is absurd to continue to talk of dollars when we mean only 44 cents, not at the actual value of the dollar which might be less than 44 cents, but the par or nominal value of the dollar.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, May 22.

QUARANTINE ABUSES.

Yesterday's *Siglo* gives two delightful examples of the absurdities committed by the health authorities here. When the British str. 'Ethelwald', from Antwerp, arrived here on Saturday, she was clamped into ten days' quarantine for the fact of having taken on board, at Roeha, a pilot of Argentine nationality, although it was nearly a month since that individual had left the Argentine shores. The mere fact that he was an Argentine seemed to them sufficient excuse for imposing quarantine, and the vessel had to suffer consequently. Such an imbecility is beyond comment. When the Italian cruiser 'Etruria' arrived some days ago, it waited at Flores Island and, nobody coming to visit it, sent a boat to the port to enquire the reason of the delay. The reply was that the weather was too rough. The boat then returned to the 'Etruria' without mishap. It was not too rough for the 'Etruria's' boat to make the double journey, but it was too rough for the sanitary authorities to visit the 'Etruria', and consequently the vessel had to spend an extra day in quarantine, her protest on the matter not being admitted. And yet it is to the health authorities responsible for abuses and imbecilities such as these—all of which inflict serious injury on the port and make vessels avoid it worse than if it was really plague-stricken—that the *Siglo* recommends the administration of the lazaret should be entrusted. For our part, we do not think them fit to be entrusted with any authority whatever.The worst of this sanitary business is that, no matter what abuses, what errors, what imbecilities the authorities commit, or what injury they inflict on the interests of others—and the amount of this is simply legion—there is no chance of either protest or reclaim. They, who continually show themselves to be unfit to be entrusted with any authority whatever, exercise an authority more irresponsible and more autocratic than any body in the republic. A claim for damages or compensation for wrongdoings can be instituted against the government, or the chambers, but the health authorities are beyond such claim. If a vessel enters a protest against unjust quarantine, half the time elapses before the protest is taken into consideration, and the mischief is already done. Damages and compensation are equally out of question, because the health board is an irresponsible body. It can and does inflict any amount of damages on others, but it has no means to respond to any claim, there is not even any court before which it can be called to account for its misdeeds. If the government cannot perceive the mischief that is being done by these men, it is time that commerce and shipping united in a very forcible protest to call its attention to a situation that has become little short of intolerable, and to demand that a body whose decisions immediately and often disastrously affect the most important interests of the republic, shall at least be constituted of competent and representative men, and be made responsible for its acts. To put the matter briefly, we may say that a revolution is necessary against the present pernicious sanitary despotism.—*Montevideo Times*, May 29.

—Husbands and wives sometimes say very sharp things to each other. One day Mr. and Mrs. G. had a very hot argument. Mrs. G. indignantly asked her husband if he dared to say his judgment was better than hers. It was only an Irishman who could have made the ready retort with cutting sarcasm:—'Certainly not, my love; our choice of each other showed how very inferior my judgment was to yours.' That was certainly one for you, Mrs. G.

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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
ris, and agencies.
Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
veloppement du Commerce et de
l'Industrie en France, and agencies
Héine & Co., Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
Périer Mercey & Co., Paris.LONDON Union Bank of London, Limited.
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
Parry's Bank, Limited.
Lazard Brothers & Co.
J. Henry Schroeder & Co.
Kleinwort & Sons.
A. Kuffer & Sons.Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.
Schroeder Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg.
Conrad Hülrich Donner, Hamburg.
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
L. Behrens & Söhne, Hamburg.
Correspondents in all chief cities.J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.
and their correspondents.
Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.Banco Commercial Italiana, Genova
Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for
purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and trans-
acts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,

Manager.

DAIRY MACHINERY

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with

the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
Messrs. Barling Brothers & Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

Banco de Portugal

LONDON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of
stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
description of banking business.**THE SANITARY SITUATION.**

Do we dispute the opinion of the
sanitary authorities that bubonic pest
exists in Rio de Janeiro? Certainly not!
We are not competent to discuss a ques-
tion of that character, and we can not
dispute an assertion of which we have
no special knowledge. But at the same
time we know that there are medical
men here who privately entertain doubts
of the existence in Rio of the said pest;
we know that a very considerable pro-
portion of the people do not believe it,
and we can not help feeling that the
course pursued by the sanitary authori-
ties warrants the belief that the out-
break has been invented rather than
discovered.

A few months ago one or two cases
were discovered in the Gambôa district,
and several people were carried off to
an isolated hospital, but no other cases
appeared. It may have been a coinci-
dence, but it happened that the extra
sanitary inspectors created when the
same pest broke out in Santos, had just
been discontinued, and also that the
municipal prefect had announced his
inability to go on with the laboratory
designed to manufacture Yersin serum.
As the national government showed no
inclination to take the scheme in hand,
it was feared that it would have to be
abandoned. The two alleged cases,
however, promptly solved every doubt.
Arrangements were at once made to go
on with the laboratory, and the discon-
tinued sanitary inspectors were
promptly renewed. All this, of course,
may have been nothing more than a
coincidence, but there are some who
doubt it.

As for the present outbreak, which
was made public about the middle of
May, it is true that a disease peculiar in
character has broken out in this city.
Many physicians and old residents
assert, however, that similar cases have
appeared in other years, under certain
climatic conditions. They have hereto-
fore treated these as cases of *lymphatite*,
with varying degrees of success, accord-
ing to the nature of the disease and the
physical condition of the patient.
When the bubonic outbreak was
made public last month Dr. Terni
announced (O País of May 20th) that
all the cases of *lymphatite* which
he had treated since the 1st of that
month were in reality cases of pest.
Other cases of *lymphatite*, treated
by physicians of experience and good
reputation, were declared by sanitary
inspectors as cases of pest. To the
unprofessional mind, therefore, there
appears to be some uncertainty as to
the identity of the disease, and people
are inclined to believe that a disease
common enough here at certain seasons
is being mistaken for bubonic pest.

Of course the unprofessional observer
may be mistaken. But when he sees the
phenomenal increase in the number of
sanitary officials and in the aggregate
of sanitary expenditure, and when he
notes how arbitrary and irresponsible is
the power exercised by these officials,
he can not help concluding that the
discovery of such a pest is not unwell-
come to them. It is a harsh judgment,
and may be a very unjust one, but the
citizen who finds his trade ruined, his
movements hampered, his house and
place of business invaded by men who
order him to do absurd or onerous
things, and his expenses increased by a
reckless expenditure of public money,
by arbitrary exactions, and by an arti-
ficial scarcity of provisions, he may
surely be pardoned for speaking harshly.

We have seen also in the enforcement
of quarantine restrictions, so manifest a
lack of knowledge and judgment that it
is impossible to place full confidence in
the men who are responsible for the
present situation. Were they to call in
the older and more experienced physi-
cians of this city and submit the direc-
tion of sanitary affairs to them, there
would be less doubt and grumbling in
our midst. And had the government
called for some well-known medical
expert who has seen and studied
bubonic pest in India, then no one could
have felt that an epidemic had been
invented for improper motives. But
the management of the whole affair
leaves the public to solve its doubts as
best it can, and we are sorry to say the
solution is not always favorable to the
sanitary officials who are responsible for
the anomalous situation in which we are
placed.

Then there is another consideration
which is having some weight on the
public mind. We have been led to
believe, from what we have read of the
plague, that it is very fatal. And yet
up to May 31st the deaths at the plague
hospital were slightly under 24 per
cent. This surely is not the dreaded
pest of which we have heard! Yellow
fever is far more fatal than this. When
we consider the terribly unsanitary
condition of this city, the filthy tenements
within its most densely populated
districts, the enormous percentage of
unemployed, poverty-stricken people,
and the insufficient and improper alimen-
tation of a great part of our urban
population, we might reasonably fear a
terrible mortality were the bubonic pest
to appear in our midst. Must we
believe, then, that this pest has assumed
a remarkably benignant character in a
place so favorable to its malignant
development, or may we not believe
that it is something akin to the plague,
and yet not the plague itself?

These are of course the deductions of
unprofessional observers—the citizens
who obey uncodified laws and irrespon-
sible orders, who live in an atmosphere
of phenic acid, who fear that at any
moment wife or child may be hurried
away to a dirty lazaretto under condi-
tions likely to kill, even where there is
no danger from the disease, and who
must pay all the bills and are expected
not to grumble. To the professional
mind they may be valueless; to the
world at large, however, they will have
some weight in determining the condi-
tions under which men are living in this
country.

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

R. C. A. A. 25, S. DOMINGOS.

Played on the Icarahy grounds 27th May
and resulted in a win for the Association by
5 runs. The scores were:

S. DOMINGOS.

1st innings

B. Morrissey, ct. Pierce, b. Stinfild.....	3
R. Morrissey, b. Stinfild.....	9
F. Morrissey, l. b. w. b. Slater.....	5
C. A. Conolly, b. do.....	1
W. Morrissey, b. do.....	6
E. V. Morrissey, ct. Pierce, b. Slater.....	1
G. H. Lomas, b. C. Mawson.....	12
E. A. H. Roberts, ct. Jackson, b. Slater.....	8
W. L. Gims, not out.....	2
A. R. L. Wright, ct. Pierce, b. Mawson.....	0
A. Breach, ct. Footall, b. do.....	1
Extras.....	2
Total.....	50

R. C. A. A.	
N. W. Jackson, b. Conolly.....	0
H. R. Latham, ct. Lomas, b. R. Morrissey	0
E. A. Tootal, b. Morrissey.....	0
H. J. Pierce, b. do.....	0
C. B. Mawson, ct. W. Morrissey, b. R. Morrissey.....	13
W. P. Slater, b. R. Morrissey.....	2
S. Francis, not out.....	4
A. L. Stutfield, b. W. T. Gims.....	1
C. Hay, ct. E. V. Morrissey, b. Gims.....	0
W. Jeans, b. Gims.....	0
A. C. Wilson, did not bat.....	0
Extras.....	4

Total..... 55

S. DOMINGOS.	
2nd innings	
E. V. Morrissey, b. N. W. Jackson.....	3
W. T. Gims, run out.....	17
F. Morrissey, ct. Jeans, b. Francis.....	26
C. A. Conolly, b. Stutfield.....	0
W. Morrissey, b. Jackson.....	0
E. Morrissey, b. Stutfield.....	0
G. H. Lomas, b. Mawson.....	10
R. Morrissey, not out.....	13
E. A. H. Roberts, do.....	6
A. R. L. Wright, did not bat.....	—
A. Breach, do.....	—
Extras.....	5

Total, 7 wickets..... 86

R. C. A. A. VS. LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.

Played on the Twickenham grounds on Sunday 10th inst. A very close and interesting match, resulting in a win for the Bank by 2 runs.

L. & R. P. BANK.

J. Robinson, b. Gims.....	9
C. A. Conolly, c. Pullen, b. Gims.....	22
E. A. Tootal, c. Gims, b. Moraes.....	17
C. H. T. Allen, hit wkt. b. Gims.....	4
H. Lomas, b. Gims.....	33
S. Francis, b. Gims.....	0
A. Hargreaves, c. and b. Morrissey.....	4
C. H. Lloyd, b. Moraes.....	8
H. P. Weigall, b. Moraes.....	0
J. Mill, not out.....	0
N. B. Shaw, b. Gims.....	0
Extras.....	8

Total..... 105

R. C. & A. A.

E. V. Morrissey, b. Conolly.....	11
J. Moraes, b. Conolly.....	8
H. L. Wheatley, c. Robinson, b. Francis.....	34
C. Pullen, c. and b. Francis.....	1
W. T. Gims, c. and b. Francis.....	0
H. Snyth, b. Francis.....	1
J. W. Elworthy, b. Conolly.....	0
H. C. Hampshire, b. Conolly.....	0
J. Moraes Junior, run out.....	15
J. Nobrega, not out.....	1
O. Cox, l. b. w., b. Francis.....	6
Extras.....	6

Total..... 103

S. PAULO CRICKET.

S. PAULO A. C. VS. SANTOS A. C., 2ND ELEVEN.

A very pleasant game was the result of this fixture played in São Paulo on the 3rd inst. The S. Paulo captain winning the toss elected to bat first. A very good start was made, the 1st wicket realizing 28 runs, but the Home side were startled when they saw the 2nd, 3rd and 4th wicket fall at the same total. The situation was however saved by Knight ably seconded by Tomkins, both of whom played well, Knight especially going in for good hard hitting. The total eventually reaching the respectable score of 132.

After the usual interval the Santistas commenced their innings. Runs came slowly, Watson being bowled by Blomeley just as he appeared to be set. Pritchard played a good innings carrying his bat for a very useful and well played 29. The innings closing for 66, left the home side winners by the same number of runs.

There was quite a large gathering of friends and supporters of the club to witness the game, tea and refreshments being very kindly provided by Mrs. C. W. Mitchell. The pavilion which is now finished, was much admired by our visitors who expressed their surprise and pleasure at the great improvements the committee have carried out.

The scores were:

SÃO PAULO 2ND XI.

A. N. Crompton, b. A. T. Smith.....	19
J. J. Blomeley, l. b. w., b. C. S. Smith.....	7
J. Fussell, l. b. w., b. A. T. Smith.....	0
P. Comber, b. C. S. Smith.....	4
C. H. Lowe, b. C. S. Smith.....	0
F. Sparkes, l. b. w., b. C. S. Smith.....	0
E. G. Knight, b. J. Thomson.....	67
E. Wright, b. A. T. Smith.....	6
H. Johns, b. H. G. Beardsall.....	0
P. Tomkins, not out.....	18
R. Ffords, b. J. Thomson.....	0
Byes.....	7
Leg Byes.....	1
Wides.....	3

Total..... 132

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Wkts Runs Overs Av.	
H. F. Hampshire.....	— 24 6
A. T. Smith.....	3 35 10 11.66
C. Stuart Smith.....	4 18 5 4.5
H. G. Beardsall.....	1 20 0 2.0
E. Greene.....	— 13 4 —
J. Thomson.....	2 12 2 6
A. T. Smith, bowled 2 wide balls and J. Thomson 1 wide ball.	

SANTOS 2ND XI.

A. P. Watson, b. Blomeley.....	8
H. P. Smith, b. Blomeley.....	5
H. Cookson, run out.....	0
A. T. Smith, c. Crompton, b. Sparkes.....	5
C. Pritchard, not out.....	29
C. S. Smith, b. Sparkes.....	2
H. F. Hampshire, b. Blomeley.....	2
J. Thomson, b. Fussell.....	0
J. Cadzow, b. Fussell.....	4
H. G. Beardsall, b. Fussell.....	0
E. Greene, c. Comber, b. Fussell.....	3

Total..... 66

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Wkts Runs Overs Av.	
J. J. Blomeley.....	3 24 14 8
P. Sparkes.....	2 31 18 15.5
J. Fussell.....	4 11 4.3 2.75

S. PAULO FACTS.

On Saturday, June 2nd, a smoking concert was held in Rotisserie Sportsman to celebrate the occupation of Johannesburg and Pretoria by British troops. Proceedings had been announced to commence at 8.30 p.m., but, alas! for "English punctuality," 9 o'clock struck before the band commenced to play, and it was 20 minutes later when the vice-consul evoked hearty cheers by reading a telegram from Acting Consul Hamill at Santos, that the news received on the previous Wednesday had been officially confirmed. Mr. Fussell's fine voice then filled the room with the inspiring "Soldiers of the Queen." Our Baby evoked roars of laughter by his inimitably droll stories. Miss Wright sang two songs very sweetly. Dr. Baumgardner afforded some variety by a whistling solo which made one think that some "warbler of the springs" was in the vicinity of the Sportsman, fearlessly pouring forth its strains of unprompted art. Other gentlemen who promoted the pleasure of the evening, were, M. Thyss with two songs, Mr. Green with a recitation, and Mr. Greenland with two songs. After Mr. Fussell had sung "The Absent-minded Beggar," it was announced that the tambourine would not be handed round, but that those present could drop what they could afford, or more, into a Union Jack-draped vase, as they passed out. The concert was brought to a close shortly before midnight by "Rule Britannia," "God save the Queen," and "Auld Lang Syne," but dancing was indulged in for a couple of hours longer. The amount collected for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund was nearly a conto. A very pleasant evening was spent, and the organising committee deserve the thanks of the community, but at the same time it should be remarked that the program suffered from the too evident existence of the "impromptu." It may be asked, too, if there was not enough patriotic fervor to find vent in a certain amount of speechmaking.

Last Thursday the São Paulo contingent of the Brazilian pilgrimage to Rome and Lourdes, left for Santos where they embarked on the steamer "Washington."

The Light and Power Co. manage to keep well before the public. Their latest is an estimable idea; they intend to devote the takings of one day on their bank to help towards the founding of a hospital for tuberclosis. The employees will be given a holiday, their places being taken by the company's engineers as drivers, and by doctors as conductors. This is the first time for such a plan to be attempted here, but in the States it is often resorted to for filling the coffers of indigent charities. It has been found so successful, that even newspapers are run for a day on this principle. The editor's sanctum is occupied by amateurs who have, or think they have, the power of expressing in forcible language, how the country can be saved from anarchy and misrule; volunteer reporters have their respective spheres assigned to them, and rush off to fire, theatre and club to provide topic for the next issue; that slighted individual, the poet, raises a whoop of joy, for the waste-paper basket has also been allowed to take a holiday. The advertisement columns are specially arranged for the charity issue; the whole profits made by this voluntary staff goes to the object which is being worked for.

Advertisements do not always accurately represent the things advertised. In England, for example, a commodious manor-house with fishing, has been known to do duty for a farm-house without fishing. The fishing was supplied by a field called the "fishpond," because in olden days there had really been a pond there which supplied a priory with fish. Here, however, things are more what they seem, and when a professor announces that he can teach English and French, he does so in such terms that the reader can appreciate the extent of his capabilities.

English and North-America
If to learn by the professor
Dr. Ful-no Sienno

In three months; it is the necessary time for to speak very well.
As this advertisement, couched in such the same terms, was noticed in this column a year or two ago, one can easily conclude that 3 months is hardly sufficient to speak very well. Perhaps the learned linguist has spent the interval on a trip to the North Pole to learn North-America, which possibly might account for the Polish appearance of speech. He is evidently not a reader of the *Rio News*, otherwise he might be told that it was certainly advisable for English to be learned by the professor Dr. F. S.

—It will be a great relief to many to know that they can click the new green half penny postage stamp without the slightest danger. The *Lancet* says so.

WEST AUSTRALIAN "OUTLANDERS."

The following item is none the less interesting because we found it hidden away in small type, at the foot of a column of the *Times*. "Yesterday (Monday, that is) the petition to Her Majesty from the residents of the Western Australian Goldfields, who seek separation from the older settled portions of the colony, arrived in London. The petition is over one mile in length, and bears the signatures of 25,023 adults. It is accompanied by the sworn declarations of the members of the executive committee, which state that the signatures are those of persons over age, and that they have not been duplicated. The grievances of which the petitioners complain are 'practical disfranchisement and unjust taxation for the benefit of the old settlers.' The petition is enclosed in a handsome casket of polished Australian woods, the panels being embellished with medallions representing typical mining scenes. The key of the casket is of pure Kalgoolie gold." The keys of the problems presented by these energetic and agitating gold-seekers in different parts of the world are not so readily found.—*London Commercial Intelligence*, May 12.—(Except in South Africa where the key is armed interference.)

—The total wealth of Europe, personal and real estate, is estimated at £47,000,000,000. This fact can hardly console the hordes of beggars who swarm in the streets of her big cities. Unjust distribution still remains the root evil.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. HENRY ROGERS SONS & CO. OF BRAZIL LIMITED beg to announce to their friends and customers that they have removed their offices and warehouse from 77 Rua da Alfandega, to 76 Rua do General Camara.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

FROM THE SANTA RITA SPRINGS.

ANALYSED BY THE NATIONAL LABORATORY.

The best table water, being absolutely natural, and is bottled on the same system adopted by the Carlsbad, Apollinaris, Vichy and other renowned European mineral waters.

OFFICE AND DEPOSIT:

Rua Visconde de Inhauma 51

TELEPHONE 450 RIO DE JANEIRO

Hotels.

RESTAURANT "CAMPI"

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid Breakfasts and Lunches.

The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & Co.

Restaurant & Lunchroom

ZUM MÜNCHNER KIND'L

10, Rua General Camara, 10

1st class German cooking,

and excellent service.

MODERATE PRICES

Herman Moronoff,

PROPRIETOR.

IF YOU DO NOT KNOW SPECIAL TROPICAL

DUNLOP TYRES

full particulars will be sent to you on application.

Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.

QUALITY is made first consideration, and tyres carrying on outer cover and inner tube trademark can be relied upon to give the most satisfactory results, and to provide both ladies and gentlemen cycling in tropical regions with comfortable, safe speed and economical wheeling.

Dunlop Tropical Tyres alone have solved the problem of giving perfect cycling under the above conditions.



CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been re-fitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGE SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:
Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.
" Monteiro Jr. & C., 28, " Vis. Inhauma.
" Soares & Niemeyer, " 8, " da Alfandega.
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

CARSON'S HOTEL

158, Rua do Catete,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribolzi,

PROPRIETOR.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the clearest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with trams for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-maintained bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

JUNE 5.—Railway communications with Mafeking, impeded by Boer strategy since the beginning of the war, are now completely re-established.—General Hunter's forces have arrived at Lichtenburg, 150 miles west of Johannesburg.—Lord Roberts has reported to the war office that at 2 p.m. today his troops entered Pretoria. The news was received in London with the greatest enthusiasm imaginable, and reports from British colonies abroad are to the same effect.—A Laffan agency telegram says that the Boers in Pretoria are exceedingly irritated against President Kruger for fleeing from that city and carrying away the public money.—General French has been sent to liberate all the British prisoners at Waterval, near Pretoria.—General Hamilton's division has dislodged the Boers from their positions on the banks of the Crocodile river.—Two columns of British troops are making forced marches by land and water to the relief of Coimbatore, where the governor is besieged.—The Boer troubles in China are becoming more pronounced, and the *Times* openly charges the government of that country with complicity in the disturbance. The French and Russian fleets at Tien-Tsin have shelled the fortifications which have been constructed by the Boers.—A Paris telegram says that the Boer women are to present a rich flag to General Botha for his heroic determination to continue the war even after the seizure of Pretoria by the British.

JUNE 6.—The occupation of Pretoria was received in London with great enthusiasm, but the public thought less of it than of the feat of arms which Baden Powell successfully carried through at Mafeking. (O.B.P., p. 3.) Baden Powell is now affectionately designated in England, expressed the wish when he was going out that they would give him a "tight corner." As luck turned out he got the tightest. Reputations have been lost by general officers, Gatacre for instance, but O.B.P. is not only promoted to major-general, but is well on his way to a peerage.) Marshal Roberts has reported to the war office that after the engagement at Six mile-spruit, outside of Pretoria, General Botha asked for an armistice to negotiate the surrender of Pretoria. Roberts replied that he could only accept an unconditional surrender. He advanced his troops on Pretoria early on the morning of Monday last, and they entered at 2 p.m. The British prisoners had been removed from Pretoria to Waterval, and he ordered French and his cavalry to dash to their relief. He also reported that Mrs. Kruger and Mrs. Botha were left in Pretoria after their husbands had fled. Pretoria was surrounded by British troops on the right and left, with the main body under Roberts coming from the south, and French's cavalry endeavoring to cut off retreat to the north.—The *Times* today says that President Kruger has paid the highest tribute to his malignant enemies by leaving his wife in their hands.—The troops that entered Pretoria were the 3rd battalion of the grenadier guards, a battalion of the Scots guards, and three companies of yeomanry. The invading troops received a cordial reception from the officials and residents in Pretoria.—The Bachelors' Club in London has struck the Duke of Orleans off its roll of members for his anti-British letter to M. Villetie, the French caricaturist.—The French papers say to-day that there is little likelihood of success in guerrilla tactics on the part of the Boers. The *Mail*, however, says Transvaal and Orange Boers will be helped by the Cape Afrikaners.—Lord Roberts reports that a battalion of 450 yeomanry fell into the hands of the Boers at Springue, near Lindley, on the 31st ult. Methuen made a forced march of 44 miles in 25 hours to catch up with their captors, but could only engage the rear-guard. Lord Roberts has little doubt that the yeoman will be liberated by Methuen within a few days.

JUNE 7.—The Brazilian minister in London, Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, denies the statement that a fresh loan to Brazil has been accepted from a syndicate of English capitalists.—Col. Talbot Power, in command of the yeomanry; died of wounds received in the Lindley engagement.—The Boers have taken all their British prisoners to Elandsvalley.—The *Birmingham Post* says that President Kruger attempted to escape from South Africa on a Dutch man-of-war, but was refused permission.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the war office that he has suspended operations for the moment in order to rest his tired troops.—The Boers are supposed to be entrenched at Hatherley, 12 miles to the east of Pretoria.—In Belfast and Londonderry there have been party rows on the receipt of the news of the occupation of Pretoria.—A sensation was caused in London on receipt of a telegram from Shanghai that Japan had delivered an ultimatum to Russia, objecting to the landing of more Cossacks in Tien-Tsin and Taku under threat of war.—The Chinese authorities are now active in suppressing the Boer revolution, but the revolutionists are becoming stronger every day.

JUNE 8.—Public opinion in London is now chiefly occupied by the Boer insurrection in China to the exclusion of the Transvaal campaign, which is now considered as practically over. General indignation is expressed at the attitude of the Chinese government, and no reliance is placed on its promises. It

is stated Great Britain, France and Russia, already in accord, are about to consult the United States to arrange common action in China. The admirals in Taku are already acting in concert.—The Dominion parliament in Canada has passed a patriotic vote congratulating the Queen on the recent victories in South Africa. A member of French descent who protested against the vote was vigorously hissed.—A meeting of the Irish league at Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo, was dissolved by the police, who charged the people, and some 50 were more or less injured. Many arrests have been made.—A telegram from Philadelphia says that the British steamer *Protona* has become a wreck. The crew were saved.—Pirates have seized a Chinese ship 8 miles from Hong Kong.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Glasgow, argued that the Transvaal and Orange Free State should be made two self-governing republics instead of two crown colonies as suggested by Mr. Chamberlain.—The British admiral in China has landed 600 soldiers and marines at Taku, and of these 480 have already reached Peking. The Chinese government has protested against the step.—Sir R. Buller has occupied the heights of Laing's Nek, and made the Boer outposts and general position untenable.—President Kruger indignantly denies that it was ever his intention to quit the Transvaal.

JUNE 9.—There is little news from South Africa. It is supposed that Lord Roberts is preparing some complex move to close the war.—Kruger's whereabouts are not definitely known. His wife is permitted to reside in the presidential house without let or hindrance.—Buller is preparing to carry the Boer position at Drakensburg and Laing's Nek.—The English papers regard the Transvaal war as finished. Algernon Swinburne has written a hymn for the occasion. (That settles it.)—The powers have 26 ships of war anchored off Taku. Russia has offered to suppress the Boer insurrection alone, but Japan will not agree. All the representatives of the powers are acting in accord. The American minister has received special instructions to take steps for the protection of citizens of the United States.—The English press is against detroning the Empress, as that would probably lead to the break-up of the empire.—The *Times* says that the Chinese government has censured General Nich for having killed 500 Boers within 20 miles of Tien-Tsin.

United States.

JUNE 5.—The American admiral on the China station has informed his government that the naval brigade he landed has had fighting with the Boers, and that he is arranging for reinforcements.—Fighting is going on in the Philippines in a desultory series of skirmishes. General McArthur has, however, proposed to release all the Tagalog prisoners in his power.

JUNE 6.—The London *Daily Express* says that 800 people in Havana are down with dysentery.—The American admiral on the China station has received orders to send a slow-draught gunboat from Taku to Tien-Tsin for river service. A similar boat has been ordered from Manila.—Nine new bubonic cases, of which three were fatal, are reported from San Francisco.—The democratic convention held in New York supports Mr. Bryan as its candidate at the next presidential election.

JUNE 8.—The war-ships *Massachusetts* and *Albatross* have been ordered to Chinese waters.—News received in Washington is to the effect that the powers have made another joint demand on the Empress to suppress the Boers.—An explosion of fire-damp took place in a colliery at Gloucester, Ohio. The blast killed 25 men and injured 25. The U. S. consul in Lourenco Marques visited Kruger in Muldrorp, and delivered telegrams from Washington inviting him to sue for peace.

JUNE 9.—It is said that the government has intimated to China that heavy indemnities will be exacted if any American subject is injured by the Boers.—In 21 democratic conventions the candidature of Mr. W. J. Bryan for the presidency has been adopted by all but two.—The explosion in the Gloucester, Ohio, mine only caused the death of 3 men instead of 25 as previously reported.—The members of the Boer mission are visiting the eastern cities of the United States in their individual capacities. (Whatever that means, the mission is a dismal failure.)—The *Ex-Ship* *Helena* has been ordered from Cavite to Taku. The gunboat *Helena* is also under orders for the same port.

Spain.

JUNE 5.—The Queen-regent yesterday received the new minister of Bolivia, on presentation of his credentials.—The new subscription for the consolidation of Spanish debts is being rapidly subscribed, the total amount to date being 1,821 millions of pesetas.

JUNE 6.—The subscription for the consolidation of the Spanish debts has been covered 251 times over. Spain may have lost her fleet, but she evidently has not lost her credit at home. Probably the latter is the result of the former.

JUNE 9.—The men in the Rio Tinto mines have gone on strike, and it is probable that their action will be followed by a strike in neighboring mines run by British capital.—In the southern station of Madrid four combustibles were burnt, and one man was injured. (We give this telegram solely for the purpose of asking why such telegrams are sent. They cannot possibly have the slightest interest for anyone abroad. Merchants would

not know if their special consignments were destroyed, and any possible relatives of the injured man would not know of his injury for lack of his name).

Italy.

JUNE 7.—Sig. Gabriel D'Annunzio, the great Italian writer, has been elected deputy for Ravenna as a socialist. Owing to the heated conflict he had a duel with the editor of *La Nazione*, and slightly wounded the latter in the eye.—The government has obtained a large majority in the elections, but owing to divergencies of opinion amongst the ministers, it has been resolved to dissolve and reform the cabinet.—The Pope is suffering from the fatigue of the recent beatification ceremonies and the reception of thousands of pilgrims. He is confined to his bed with a slight cold.—The river Po has overflowed its banks at Moncaliere, inundating the town and destroying the vineyards.

JUNE 8.—It is stated that the deputy Macol, who killed Cavallotti in a duel last year, has been stabbed, but time, place and other details are not given.—The *Don Marzio* criticizes the position of the Pelloux cabinet, and affirms that the increase of the socialist members nullifies the ministerial success. Sig. Visconti Venosta declines to remain minister.—The *Travolta*, the popular socialist organ, has been seized a second time, and the government hopes to suppress it altogether.—Sig. Misicione, who was banished from Brazil for conspiracy by Marshal Floriano was awarded 80 contos out of the 4,000 contos indemnisation to Italian subjects by Brazil. This sum he refused to accept, claiming 4,000 contos for himself. His share of 80 contos is to be returned to Brazil, thus ending the question.

JUNE 10.—General Hunter's division occupied Ventosdorp, south-east of Johannesburg, on the 7th inst.—The Boers have destroyed a railway bridge between America and Roodeval.—The *Sunday Star* says that the vicar of Pretoria has resigned and that Pretoria has been burnt by the Boers.—Other telegrams state that the situation in Pao-Ting-Foo, where the foreign missionaries and their sympathisers were in the greatest danger, is now comparatively peaceful.—There is great anxiety about Coimbatore, where 30,000 Ashantis are besieging the little garrison.

JUNE 11.—The Central News agency says that the Empress of China has had to take refuge in the Russian legation to escape a revolt in her palace.—The Russians are said to have landed 4,000 soldiers with 20 cannon at Taku to march on Peking.—The *Daily Express* says these troops have already been attacked by the Boers.—Russian troops at Port Arthur and British troops at Hong Kong are kept in readiness for prompt action.—German, English and French troops to the number of 500 yesterday seized a train and started from Tien-Tsin to Peking.—Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, is expected to give in his resignation in a day or two.—It is said that Lord Methuen lost the Derbyshire battalion, with 15 killed and 39 wounded, at Heilbron, at the time of the Roodeval disaster.—Telegraphic communication with Pretoria seems to have been cut.

France.

JUNE 5.—It is generally believed that the discussion which is about to take place in the chamber of deputies on the amnesty granted in the Dreyfus question will renew the antagonisms of the last year between the anti- and the Treifasists. (We sincerely hope not, as the civilised world is heartily sick of the whole nauseating scandal.) The French government has received official intimation that the Prince of Wales will visit the Paris exhibition on 26th June. (While the issue of the Transvaal conflict was still in doubt, the Prince with characteristic tact refrained from all mention of an official visit, but with Roberts in Pretoria, all hesitation disappeared.)—A statue of Marshal Rochambeau was inaugurated at Vendôme. The American minister, Mr. Horace Porter, was one of the principal speakers on the occasion, and dwelt on the services of Rochambeau in the war of American independence and the hearty sympathy existing between France and the United States.

JUNE 7.—The death is announced of M. Delany-Bellville, the president of the Paris chamber of commerce.—The senate is discussing the proposal to create a colonial army.—The budget committee to prepare the estimates for 1901 has been elected; the members are favorable to the government.—The strike of the metal workers at Clabon-sur-Saone has terminated, the men going back to their work.—King Oscar of Sweden and the Shah of Persia, arrived in Paris to-day and were officially received by the President and his ministers.

JUNE 8.—Rear-Admiral Correjoles has received orders to take joint action with the other admirals on the China station to repress the Boer insurrection.—Admiral Gervais has been appointed to the supreme command of the French fleets in European waters, and in the course of the coming manœuvres he will give several brilliant feasts.

JUNE 9.—The exhibition has attracted over two millions of people from all parts of the world since the 1st inst. To walk now in the streets of Paris is a veritable struggle.—During the past week the senate approved by 231 votes against 37 the amnesty of all political offenders including Esterhazy. Offenders against the civil law are not included.—The Paris press says that Great Britain and Ger-

many are closely following the French movements in Morocco.—Telegrams to Paris say that the Boers at Laing's Nek offered to submit conditionally, but that General Buller refused any other terms than an unconditional surrender.—The Transvaal section of the Paris exhibition was opened to-day.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 4.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber adopted the motion offered by Deputy Eduardo Ramos on the 1st inst. to ask for information in regard to duties on imports. The bill on liens on agricultural products and the rural credit bill were voted in 2nd discussion. By a vote of 76 to 69, Dr. Tidonso Alvim was declared duly elected deputy for the 3rd district of Minas Geraes.

JUNE 6.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—On motion of Deputy Carlos Cavalcanti it was ordered that the committee appointed to report on mining legislation should also report on public lands. When the vote was about to be taken on the elections in the 2nd district of the city of Rio de Janeiro, the delegations of Rio Grande do Sul, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Santa Catharina and Paraná rose in a body and withdrew from the chamber. They excited much protest and Deputy Senbra, taking the floor, asserted that he was authorized to state that there was no truth in the report, circulated by the friends of those delegations, that the latter were acting under the inspiration of the President of the republic, who, he added, had informed him that he positively disapproved of such conduct.

JUNE 7.—*Senate.*—The senate rejected the bill on the pay of operatives in government workshops.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Much time was spent in discussing the occurrences of the previous day. One of the speakers, Deputy Alfredo Pupil, said that it was a matter of current remark in the lobbies of the chamber that the delegation of Rio Grande do Sul had prevented a vote on the previous day in order to display unconditional support of the President of the republic. If the President made a point of counting in Alcindo Guanabara, reported Deputy Germano Hassloeker, the S. Paulo delegation would be much more eager than that of Rio Grande to comply with his wishes. This led to a stormy scene which resulted in the suspension of the sitting. When the sitting was resumed, explanations were made and Deputy Germano Hassloeker deprecated republican discussions, which, he said, would contribute more to the restoration of the monarchy than all the efforts of monarchists. The chamber by a vote of 79 to 66 declared the candidates Nelson de Vasconcelos, Irineu Machado, Henrique Laglen and Oscar Godoy duly elected deputies for the 2nd district of the city of Rio de Janeiro. The chamber then proceeded to take action on the elections in the 12th district of Minas Geraes. Deputy Francisco Sá moved to take the vote separately on the two candidates in whose favor the respective committees were reported. "Yes," cried a deputy, even wish to sever the twins so that you may kill Maria. The motion was negatived and the chamber by a vote of 87 to 35 adopted the report of the committee declaring duly elected the candidates Lumar-tine Guimarães and Palma Rezendes.

JUNE 8.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Gomes de Mattos presented a petition of the Associação Commercial asking for the abolition of the enactment prohibiting the importation of foreign merchandise with labels in Portuguese. On motion of Deputy Eduardo Ramos the bill on the judicial reorganization of the federal district was reconsidered. The navy bill was voted in 3rd discussion.

JUNE 9.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Germano Hassloeker introduced a bill appropriating 40,000\$ to enable Dr. Chapot Prevost to go to Europe and explain his operation on the twins Maria and Rosalina. By a vote of 88 to 32 the chamber declared duly elected deputies for the 2nd district of the state of Rio de Janeiro the candidates Bão de Miracema, Alves de Brito, Luiz da Silva Castro and Nilo Pegalim.

QUARANTINE ABSURDITIES.

In view of the following absurd regulations it might well be asked: Why not suspend steamship communication altogether? It would be much more reasonable. The *Buenos Aires Herald* of May 29th says:

"With regard to the travelling inspectors which have been granted by the health board for passenger steamers calling at infected Brazilian ports, the following condition has been added:

- That nothing whatever (with the exception of mail boxes including parcels post, be taken on board in the mentioned infected ports.
- That all passengers, mails and cargo for the mentioned infected ports, be landed in rigorous quarantine and without the steamer communicating with shore;
- That mail steamers shall only receive the mail bags on board, the same to be immediately placed under disinfection when received;
- That the only communication between the steamer and shore, shall be when the vessel is visited by the doctor;
- That all these operations be inspected by the travelling inspector who must only be taken on in any port not calculated as dirty."

The Montevideo health board has decided to decrease the quarantine on Argentine arrivals at that port from ten to five days and that, if nothing further is reported, the five days will also be removed and Buenos Aires be declared clean.

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A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 12th, 1900.

It is seldom that the mail from southern Brazil does not bring local merchants warning of German competition in that coast of Brazil. This is not to be wondered at when one considers that German emigration has been so large in that section of the country during the past few years as to create comments recently from the press of Rio de Janeiro, and very lately the Brazilian government has been approached on the subject of the increasing movement on the part of German capitalists to establish German colonies in Brazil. With the exception of provisions, it is asserted that the progress of trade with southern Brazil is not as active as it should be. Undertakings in that section of the country are all sending for estimates to Germany, and in many instances, it is said, American manufacturers are quoting through German firms for material needed. The magnitude of German interests in South America has just been disclosed by the statement of the German minister of marine, who estimates that Germany's over-sea investments in agriculture, manufacture and trade, not including stocks and bonds, at 7,500,000,000 marks, or nearly two billion dollars, of which 2,000,000,000 marks are credited to South America, 2,000,000,000 to the United States, 1,000,000,000 to the Transvaal and 400,000,000 to Central America and the West Indies. It is the rule of the German Emperor not only to have trade follow the flag, but to have his flag follow trade, and the government of Brazil is just taking the alarm.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, May 17.

It would be interesting to know what started this ridiculous outcry in the United States against the alleged designs of Germany against the independence of Brazil. There is a general belief abroad that it originated with the politicians who wish to make use of it in the approaching elections, but we can hardly credit this when newspapers like the *New York Journal of Commerce* make use of it. The outcry certainly never originated here, for no one dreams of such an eventuality. There has been no large German emigration to southern Brazil during the past few years, there is no alarm here, either in the press or in government circles, in regard to German designs, and there are no indications that Germany is harboring any such designs. There was a large German emigration to the southern provinces under the monarchy, but Brazil sought it and paid for it. But of late years the movement has been much restricted because the southern states have been unable to keep up the subsidies, while the contractors have preferred to bring out Italian colonists for the coffee planters further north. Of late years Italian immigration has been very much larger than German, and with less beneficial results to the country. As for the increase in trade, it is the legitimate result of commercial enterprise and hard work. It not only springs from the natural and legitimate preference of the German colonist for the products of his native land, but it is the natural result of commercial enterprise. The Germans have many important importing houses in the southern states, and a large percentage of the retailers are of German descent. That their trade in German goods is large, and that it is increasing, is therefore easily understood. And now, may we ask, what have Americans done to

secure even a part of this trade? Nothing at all! They sit at home and make use of their consuls to get information about the markets, and then they stir up an agitation—always at home—to the effect that this trade ought to be theirs. Why then do they not come after it? Why do they not open commercial houses down here and make a rational effort to get the trade? And why do they not advertise? Do they expect that the stock-raisers and the small farmers of the south will send for American goods just because they are made and sold by Americans? If they do, then they must pay themselves with expectations. The trade is for those who work for it, and thus far the Americans are not in that category. And unless they bestir themselves, they will find themselves enjoying a still smaller percentage of the trade of this country. There is no «America for the Americans» among the consumers in this country. Their motto is «the winners for the Brazilians»; and they will therefore buy what is cheapest and trade where they can get the best terms. It is a serious blunder to mix politics and commerce, for both buyers and sellers have all they can attend to in getting the most favorable price. Making and saving money fills a larger place in our lives than the Monroe doctrine or the political horoscopes of country lawyers turned politicians, and if the people are left to themselves, they will solve all the political problems that arise without the assistance of the «empire-builders» of a preceding generation.

THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

The returns thus far received for the month of May, while showing an improvement over those for April, are not such as to confirm President Campos Salles' belief that public revenue this year will be at least as great as it was in 1899. On the contrary they show an increase in the shortage, which has now reached a figure that cannot be overcome in the remaining months of the year unless some favorable circumstance, which there is at present no just ground for anticipating, should produce during those months an extraordinary increase in receipts.

The revenue stations whose receipts for May we are able to compare with those for the corresponding months in 1898 and 1899 are the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office and the custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Ceará. The result of the comparison is as follows:

1898	Gen'l Rev. Office	1,427,951\$129	
6 custom-houses	15,167,885\$969	16,595,840\$098	
1899	Gen'l Rev. Office	3,289,506\$914	
6 custom-houses	13,409,366\$634	16,698,873\$598	
1900	Gen'l Rev. Office	3,033,815\$142	
6 custom-houses	11,898,739\$607	14,932,554\$749	
Adding the foregoing figures to the returns previously received we have the following result:			
1898	1st qu'r: Rio de Janeiro Gen'l Rev. Office and 21 custom-houses	67,757,952\$534	
April: Rio de Janeiro Gen'l Rev. Office and 9 custom-houses	15,863,998\$141		
May: Rio de Janeiro Gen'l Rev. Office and 6 custom-houses	16,595,840\$098	100,217,790\$773	
1899	1st qu'r: Rio de Janeiro Gen'l Rev. Office and 21 custom-houses	57,313,646\$930	
April: Rio de Janeiro Gen'l Rev. Office and 9 custom-houses	15,291,903\$712		

May: Rio de Janeiro Gen'l Rev. Office and 6 custom-houses. 16,698,873\$598

89,304,424\$290

1900
1st qu'r: Rio de Janeiro Gen'l Rev. Office and 21 custom-houses. 43,690,378\$158
April: Rio de Janeiro Gen'l Rev. Office and 9 custom-houses. 12,386,009\$627
May: Rio de Janeiro Gen'l Rev. Office and 6 custom-houses. 14,932,554\$749

Decrease in 1900 in comparison with 1899. 15,295,481\$756
Decrease in 1900 in comparison with 1898. 29,208,845\$539

The foregoing returns for 1900 represent, presumably, over 25 % of the total public revenue for the year. There is at present, as we have said, no just ground for anticipating any improvement in the returns to be received during the rest of the year and it consequently seems probable that that revenue will not exceed 280,000,000\$, or 61,285,000\$ less than the budget estimate and 53,670,000\$ less than the minimum estimate of President Campos Salles. Under these circumstances we again appeal to the President to redeem his pledges by adopting a policy of thorough retrenchment in expenditure.

THE instructions issued by the minister of finance that the law prohibiting the importation of foreign products with labels in Portuguese (except from Portugal) does not include labels registered as trademarks, is a virtual admission that the contention appearing in these columns is perfectly sound and right. Under the constitution the law is illegal and void, and to escape such a condemnation the minister now hastens to declare that registered trademarks are not included in the prohibition. This, however, is not sufficient. Such a discrimination is most illogical, for it opens the way to endless difficulties in the dispatch of goods, in which the importer will have to be constantly proving registration and his authority to represent the proprietors of the trademark. But there is still one more point to which we wish to call the minister's attention, and that is the violation of the international trademark convention. Brazil has undertaken not only to protect registered trademarks, but also to give them reciprocal rights. It is a reciprocal arrangement, and we deny that this country can now adopt a law which will practically vitiate the privilege of registering such marks.

THAT there is the broader question of acquired rights which must be considered. If a merchant has been allowed to import and sell certain goods bearing a certain label during a term of years, he has acquired a certain property in the reputation which such goods enjoy, just as he acquires property in the reputation which his place of business enjoys, commonly known as «good will». To compel a change in the appearance of these goods, and the adoption of a new label, will be to inflict injury upon his business and to cause him loss. This, we contend, the government has no right to do, except for the public good, in which case the importer is entitled to indemnification. Congress is not privileged to destroy private property at pleasure, nor can the government ignore those rights. Every merchant, therefore, who has been using certain trademarks to distinguish his goods, whether registered or not, possesses rights which entitle him to protest against this mischievous prohibition, and we trust that the foreign legations will continue their protests.

It is worthy of note at the national treasury that our foreign creditors have taken seriously the President's assertion that Brazil will next year be in a position to meet her obligations without having recourse to new or increased burdens. Although many financial journals had expressed their doubts on this point, they have promptly accepted the President's statement and have, almost without exception, expressed their sincere gratification over the improved outlook for this country. The President of course fully appreciates the gravity of the situation. He was under no obligation to make so sweeping a promise, but now that it is made he is under the strongest obligations to see that it is carried out. He has been able to resume payments abroad after July 1901, in accordance with the conditions of the funding loan, but he asserts that for this it will not be necessary to require additional sacrifices or subject public credit to further tests. We understand this to mean that no more burdens of taxation are to be imposed upon us, and that the government will henceforth meet all its obligations fully and promptly. And we note that our foreign exchanges have noted the promise and have the same understanding of its import.

THE Buenos Aires press is criticising—and with good reason—the action of the Brazilian sanitary authorities who are continuing heavy quarantines against Argentine arrivals after the Buenos Aires officials have declared the pest extinct. They also call attention—still with good reason—to the circumstance that Argentina is imposing only ten days quarantine, while Brazil imposed twenty. Our colleagues should know by this time that the sanitary official is a stranger to both law and reason. He runs his business on impulse and sentiment, and his professional dignity forbids restrictions on his action.

We have on various occasions called attention to the growing scarcity of small notes and to the disinclination of the clerks in the caixa da amortização to give small notes in exchange for called-in or mutilated notes. On Saturday last we sent some of these notes, to that office and asked for small notes in exchange. The request was unceremoniously refused, and notes of 50000 were given out. Although this redemption office is supposed to be a public office, designed for a recognized public service, its employees seem to consider that they are under no obligation to attend to any request which may interfere with their customary occupation of smoking cigarettes and gossiping. As this indifference to public interests is causing a scarcity of change in this market, it is time the attention of the minister of finance should be called to it in order that the abuse may be corrected.

It would seem from the telegrams that in Rio de Janeiro the bubonic pest is taking a severer form than that known in the River Plate, the majority of cases proving rapidly fatal. It is also showing itself more infectious. We think this may easily be attributed to inferior sanitary conditions, and the dirty habits of the lower classes. Dirt and plague generally go hand in hand.—*Montevideo Times*. Our colleague has been very graciously informed. The official returns show that from April 19th to May 31st 59 patients were removed to the Pão de Açúcar (bubonic) hospital, of whom 14 died, 23 were declared convalescent and 22 were under treatment. Of the 22 convalescent, 4 were considered merely as isolated. Of the 14 deaths, 3 died during removal and 3 arrived at the hospital moribund. It will be seen therefore that the mortality was less than 21 per cent., and that for under the adverse circumstances of hurried removal from their homes, transportation over rough streets in some cases for long distances, transfer to a steam launch, some times after considerable delay, and transport across the bay to the hospital, which means from 40 to 60 minutes. All these things imply fright, fatigue and exposure which in the case of many patients are sufficient to turn a hopeful case into a hopeless one. It will be seen from this that the disease, far from being rapidly fatal in a majority of cases, is really very mild in character. Thus far it is less fatal than yellow fever, and when it is considered that it is largely confined to lymphatic, badly-nourished and badly-housed people, to say nothing of those whose vitality has been deeply undermined by syphilis, it must be considered that it does not compare with yellow fever in malignity. In fact the mildness of the disease, under conditions which naturally favor its most virulent development, is a strong argument against the decision of the health authorities that we have the dreadful eastern plague in our midst.

COFFEE NOTES

—The Santa Gertrudes coffee plantation in the municipality of São Paulo is to be lighted with electricity, for which a 15 h. p. motor will be used. This hardly looks like a loss on existing low prices.

—The *Correio*, of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, says that the recent rains have greatly injured the coffee crop in that vicinity. It rained 20 days without cessation, and the new crop is prejudiced both in quantity and quality. The *Correio* advises planters not to sacrifice their crop at 85 per kilo, as the crop will be less than estimated and prices are sure to be higher.

—A telegram from Paris yesterday says the new commercial treaty between Brazil and France will be signed within the next eight days. The reduction in the French import duty is only 20 francs per 100 kilos, or from 151 to 134 francs, which implies that Brazil has failed to obtain what was demanded. We have never believed, however, that Brazil would hold out and force a tariff war with France.

—The *Popular* of Araraquara, São Paulo, says:—«Planters of this municipality inform us that the damage has been great caused to the present crop by the last rains. It can be affirmed that a good part of the crop has been lost, especially on sloping lands, which comprise a greater part of the cultivated lands of the municipality. Besides this, the remaining coffee will lose in weight perhaps ten or twenty per cent. We hear it said, also, that in Guarulhos, Corrego Rico, and Visconde do Pinhal, there have been hailstorms which have greatly injured the coffee plantations and ungathered fruit.»

—Bulls are evidently endeavoring to make the quotations of Brazilian bonds in Europe and the Rio de Janeiro exchange market act and react on each other. When the collapse comes, somebody will of course make money at the cost of imprudent speculators.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The new American consul at Santos, Mr. John J. Gironardi, has arrived in that city and has assumed charge of that consulate.

—The sanitary authorities of S. Paulo are now paying for three hundred to four hundred rats a day, which are cremated.

—The epidemics of yellow fever at Sorocaba, Tietê, and other places in the state of S. Paulo have nearly disappeared. At Arica, however, there are still a large number of cases, and new cases are appearing daily in spite of the cold weather.

—One of our São Paulo exchanges published a story a few days ago to the effect that the well known capitalist Jay Gould is prosecuting a Paris dressmaker because of the bad fit of a lace dress made for Mrs. Gould. As Jay Gould has been dead several years, the authenticity of the story is somewhat doubtful.

—Some sort of a plague among the cattle has appeared at Lavras, Minas Geraes, one planter losing 18 head in a few days. The animal at first shows great depression and weakness, which is succeeded by fever and restlessness. In the last stage the animal bites at his own sides, often tearing off pieces of skin.

—The goat people of Cataguazes, Minas Geraes, were treated to a bull-fight early last month which they will long remember. According to the *Gazeta de Cataguazes* both the bull-fighters and the bulls distinguished themselves in a way quite unusual in a well-regulated bull-fight. The first bull was in mortal terror of the men, and the fight consisted in keeping out of each other's way. The second bull absolutely refused to take any notice of his tormentors, and was led away in disgrace. The third bull was a cow, if we may put it in that way, and she was the best one of the lot. She scorned to run after such a pusillanimous crew of *loureiros*; she just faced them and not one of them had courage enough to place a *banderillo* in her neck. And then the spectators took a hand in the show and the police authority had to protect the swimmers.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The receipts of the Central railway week before last, which were sent to the national treasury, were 607,443,807.

—The Areal to Rute Rios section of the Leopoldina railway is now practically finished. Part of the new connecting link is open to traffic and a fair revenue should result from the opening up of this district.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 2nd Jan. were 203,451 in currency, against 205,112 in the corresponding week of last year, a decrease of 9,661. The exchange rate was 9 1/2, against 7 7/32 last year, which gives equivalents of £ 7,735 this year and £ 9,645 last, showing a decrease in sterling of £ 1,910. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £ 203,587 this year, against £ 181,870 last, showing an increase of £ 21,717.

—The Leopoldina Railway Company held an annual general meeting of shareholders on Saturday last. From the telegraphic summary published here on Sunday we learn that a first dividend of 1 1/2 per cent was declared on the ordinary shares, and that the directors feel confident of paying 2 per cent on the working of 1900. The company issued £125,000 in debentures last year and £275,000 this year to improve the line. The information is very meagre, but we will return to the subject when the full report reaches us.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 9th inst. from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, by the *Lamport & Holt* steamer "Coleridge," were the following: Dr. C. A. Saunders, Capt. Lassen, Mrs. Taves, Miss Jessie Taves, Messrs. H. L. Prettyman, E. A. Willett, E. P. Lualthroug and 9 third-class. There were also 2 first-class passengers in transit.

—The government has announced that vessels leaving this port for other Brazilian ports can not have free pratique in the latter until the expiration of ten days counting from the day of departure and after having been disinfected at Ilha Grande. Vessels not disinfected may discharge in quarantine, however, providing the local federal sanitary officer is of the opinion that such a step offers no peril to public health.

—A few days ago a sailing vessel in ballast from a clean South African port arrived off the entrance to this harbor and was taken in tow by a tug-boat. On reaching the bar, both were stopped by Santa Cruz and ordered to Ilha Grande for quarantine. This means that an arrival from a clean port at a dirty port and taken in tow by a tug from a dirty port is considered dangerous. And yet Dr. Nuno de Andrade appeals to the public not to throw ridicule on the sanitary authorities!

—According to an arrangement between Drs. Malbrun and Nuno de Andrade, the inspectors of the latter can visit ships calling here to leave mails, passengers and cargo operating in quarantine, without prejudicing their having free pratique in River Plate ports. The sanitary inspector, by virtue of his office, is incapable of conveying contagion. No wonder epidemic diseases are continually slipping through our sanitary barriers!

—The R. M. S. "Clyde" was subjected to ten days quarantine in Buenos Aires for having called at Rio. The passengers complained loudly against this measure, and several of the local papers supported their complaints. Confronted with the retiring Argentine minister to Brazil, he had been assured that if he joined the "Clyde" from Petropolis without touching at Rio itself he would be permitted to land at once in Buenos Aires. This, however, proved not to be the case; hence his tears. The scheme of travelling sanitary inspectors, of which we wrote last week, has evidently not yet come into operation.

HEALTH MEASURES AT BUENOS AIRES.

The national health board has issued a circular to the shipping agents in this city to the effect that—

1. That all vessels arriving here from Brazilian ports must take the necessary precautions against the rats on board and have the proper implements attached to the hawsers.

2. To close all portholes after sunset and also withdraw all gangways and communications whatever with the quay.

3. The officers and crew of the vessel shall be inspected twice per day by the officers of the sanitary inspection while the captain shall deliver to said officer a list of daily accidents, if any, with full details of the case and address of the sufferer. He should also deliver daily a list of any men which do not work during any day and the cause of his absence.

4. These orders shall be strictly carried into force and if the rules are not carried out in accordance with the decree, the vessel shall be placed under observation and will not be allowed to operate in port until they are duly carried out as ordered. —*Buenos Aires Herald*, May 31.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 7th inst. the new painting of Sr. Victor Meiralles, entitled "A Luvacaço" was formally unveiled at the industrial exposition.

—On Saturday last the chamber of deputies approved the minority report which recognizes Gov. Alberto Torres' candidates in the Campos district. This is a victory for the Jacobins.

—The *Noticia* of yesterday says that the employees of the central disinfecting station, who are dependent upon the municipal government, have received no salary for three months.

—The treasury has placed the sum of 1,500,000 at the disposition of the minister of war for the adaptation of the S. Lázaro and S. Cristóvão fortifications for service as an arsenal and intendency of war.

—The *Paz* says that Senator Lopes Trovão proposes to introduce a bill in congress for the embellishment and sanitary improvement of this city. The senator has evidently been reading *The Rio News*.

—The recognition of the governor's nominees for the chamber of deputies was the occasion for great rejoicings in Petropolis on Saturday last, and it is anticipated that a diplomatic banquet to the successful Jacobins will be at once given.

—We see by the *South American Journal* that Baño do Rio Branco has charged the celebrated French sculptor M. Felix Carpentier with the execution of a statue of his father, the Visconde do Rio Branco, which is to be erected in this city.

—It is worthy of note that there were 213 deaths from pulmonary consumption in this city last month, and this month the mortality will be even higher. Were we to have 200 old deaths from bubonic pest in one month, the city would go mad.

—We are requested to state that the British chaplain will hold a service at No. 74 Rua Mendonça 85, tenorally, on Sunday evening, June 17th, at 8 o'clock. Also that the children's service at the church will be held on June 24th at 2.30 p.m.

—Now that cases of alleged bubonic pest have appeared in Niteroi, what is the use of continuing annoying restrictions at the ferry stations on the other side of the bay. If there is pest in Niteroi, then there is no need of barriers to keep it out.

—The morning papers of the 8th announced the discovery of two suspected cases of bubonic pest in Niteroi on the previous day. One man had been ill eight days, and was under treatment at the Barreto hospital. Not a very dangerous type of bubonic pest, surely.

—It transpires that the alarming mortality of rats in a certain part of Rua Direita was caused by the rat poison administered in a neighboring restaurant. May we not believe that most of the suspicious mortality among the rats in this city has been due to the same cause?

—We hear that an organ recital will be given at the English Church by Mr. Saville some time this month, the date not being fixed as yet. We shall hope to see a full clutch on this occasion, for the music is exceptionally good and the recitals deserve hearty support and encouragement.

—The project for transforming the old Gloria market edifice (so long used as a tenement house) into a national school of fine arts, was placed in the hands of the President on the 5th inst. The scheme asks for 600,000, which will be raised by loan, the government paying it off at the rate of 70,000 a year.

—On the 6th inst. Councillor Andrade Figueira appeared before the federal court investigating the alleged conspiracy, and denied that he is guilty of the crime of which he is accused. Councillor João Alfredo was unable to appear because of illness, and a commission was sent to take his deposition. He also denied the charges made against him.

—The Buenos Aires postoffice is again playing pranks by charging an extra rate on our exchanges because of a suspicion of overweight. They apparently spend time down there stamping surcharges on newspaper wrappers, just as our employes here spent their time spying into letters and parcels to see whether the public is observing the regulations.

—It is believed by some that the epidemic which is creating so much alarm in this city, is in reality carbuncle, and not bubonic pest. It will be remembered that complaints were made some time ago that carbuncle was prevalent at the municipal slaughter-house at Santa Cruz, but the municipal authorities took no notice of it and allowed the meat to be sold.

—We are still doing the extremely foolish thing of imposing quarantine restrictions on Argentine arrivals to keep out what we already have. This fact not only proves the inconsistency of such sanitary regulations, but it also proves their uselessness. If these quarantines were unable to protect us, why continue them? And of what avail are they when we already have the pest?

—The Havas Agency paid a delicate compliment to our popular American minister on the 10th inst. by publishing a New York telegram of the 9th to the effect that out of 21 democratic conventions thus far held, 22 had pronounced in favor of the candidacy of Mr. Page Bryan. Doubtless the intentions of the Havas agency were of the best, but as Mr. Chas. Page Bryan is a republican and believes in hard money, the compliment is slightly misplaced. On second thought, however, perhaps the telegram means William J. Bryan, instead of Charles Page Bryan.

—There will be a partial eclipse of the moon to-night, beginning at 10.23 p.m. and ending at 12.47 a.m. The occurrence will be carried on in strict quarantine, and no one but sanitary inspectors will be permitted on board. As it is a foreign production and bears a Portuguese label, the minister of finance will not enforce a prohibition on its entry at the present moment, though he is of the opinion that it should pay the consumption tax and bear a proportional stamp. "Seeing the eclipses in our English colony will be a valid excuse for stopping out a little later than usual."

—It would seem that the director-general of public health really has been taking some notice of our unsanitary paper money, but he can not discover any way to solve the difficulty. So he proposes to let it circulate without being disinfected, and let it spread contagion. As he enjoys dictatorial authority, he might order the minister of finance to call it all in and issue clean money in its place. This can be done by instructing every public office to exchange new notes for old ones, and by arranging with the banks to make the exchange every day. It's as easy as falling off a bike.

—We have been very much puzzled over an item in the *Journal* of the 6th inst. which says that the director-president of the Villa Isabel tramway company had recommended to his employees the observance of sanitary precepts (*reglas higienicas*) and advised them that the company would place at their disposal the sum of 5000 each. Now, what is this generous donation for? It can't be designed to provide them with new houses, nor even clean new suits of clothes. Possibly it may mean one good square meal, which might lead to fatal consequences. But, on the reflection, we have concluded that it means an occasional bath, which reflects great credit on the company's generosity and progressiveness.

—We are sorry to see that our peace-on-earth-god-will-to-men contemporary *The Church Echo* has again put on war paint and has gone after the pagans who refuse to have an altar cross in the church. Why can't the editor put up half a dozen of them at home, and let the church people go on just as they have been going for many years. They will probably get through just as well without the cross, and they are sure to be quite as happy. These wrangles over ceremonies and church furniture certainly can not be essential, nor are they even edifying. If Brother Hall will come around to the *Arco* office he shall have a place under the staircase for half a dozen crosses, though we might object to raffles for fear of fire.

—Public attention is still being attracted to the great surgical operation which Dr. Chapot Prevost made on the two joined twins last week. Although one of them died, to the great grief of the surgeon, the other is alive and convalescent. Rosalina, the survivor, has an even temperature, her first ligatures have been removed, and her skillful attendant hopes that she will be able to leave her bed within the next fortnight. The case will be long cited in medical annals, and the fame of Dr. Chapot Prevost is assured; but we think the congratulations from unscientific people, published daily in the papers, exceedingly false. The clarity of Brazilian which should be proverbial—is well exemplified in the subscriptions and donations which are being made for Rosalina's future. Dr. Chapot Prevost is likely to be sent to Berlin and Paris at the expense of the government to describe his operation before the faculties.

—According to the public health report of this city for the second half of May, there were 685 deaths, 640 births and 108 marriages. During the first half of the month the deaths numbered 558. The report states that there were 12 deaths from bubonic pest, of which 11 occurred in the Paula Candido (isolated) hospital. Compared with the first half of the month the deaths from other diseases were: yellow fever 15 against 21; small-pox 5 against 7; beri beri 9 against 5; diphtheria 1 against 1; typhoid fever 6 against 4; influenza 6 against 12; typhoid fever 7 against 4; malaria 58 against 47; pulmonary consumption 137 against 106.

—Miss Elizabeth John-Marlit is the sweetest of our singers here in Rio, and she is too seldom heard in public. On Thursday last she gave a concert in the Club Enterpe, which was attended in good numbers by the *élite* of our music lovers. The whole programme was thoroughly appreciated, and Miss Marlit's magnificent voice was heard at its best in an *aria* from *La Regina di Saba*, and in a duet from *Tannhauser* with Sr. Dofrich. On both occasions bouquets were presented to the fair singer. Sr. Humberto Milano's *Habanera* on the violin set all the audience longing for a dance, and was rapturously enjoyed. The music, vocal and instrumental, wrote a high order we invariably associate with Miss Marlit's name. Our appreciation of the fair songstress is so high that we hope she will be induced this winter to sing "Home, sweet home" to English people even though the applause brings the roof down.

—Some months ago Dr. Gabriella Dias, a girl of 17 and daughter of the poet Theophilo Dias, left her home in São Paulo and ran away with a well known anarchist, whose doctrines she had espoused. Efforts were made by the police to find the fugitives, but without avail. They live here in Rio for a time, then went to Buenos Aires where they endured many hardships, and then returned to Rio, where they took lodgings in the Ladeira do João Homem. The man, a Spaniard known as José Sarmiento, obtained work and the girl occupied herself with sewing and in writing for anarchist papers. Recently she wrote to her mother and offered to return home, if it could be done quietly. The police, however, would not allow this, and having discovered her place of abode had her arrested on Saturday, interrogated, and then sent her under guard to São Paulo—an act likely to embitter her and make her late official stupidity all the more. Sarmiento, who has an abandoned wife in Santos, was sent to S. Paulo by the same train.

THE INDIAN FAMINE IN INDIA.

The undersigned earnestly solicit the attention at 2.30 p.m. on the 12th inst. of all British subjects and other sympathisers at the London & River Plate Bank (first floor), kindly lent for the purpose, to appoint a Committee for the organisation of an "Indian Famine Fund."

C. M. Block, Chas. Hargreaves, William Hector, Geo. R. Hime, Hugh Pulliam, Chas. E. M. Taylor, A. H. Thomson, C. B. Rhind, J. P. Wileman.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The laboratory attached to the custom-house has found salicylic acid in Felice & Smith's Line Juice Cordial, and has therefore condemned it as noxious to health.

—The *Comercio de S. Paulo* hears that the Santos municipal council is about to declare lapsed a contract celebrated some time ago for the electric lighting of that city. The council has another proposal in view.

—Mr. F. Palm, consul-general of the Netherlands, has returned home on a visit, and the duties of his consulate, as well as those of Denmark, during his absence, will be attended to by Comendador Gabriel M. Carregal, vice-consul of the Netherlands.

—"Trade is passing through a severe crisis," says a telegram of the 6th inst. from the inspector of customs at Pará to the director general of revenue. And yet they are receiving high prices for rubber, and friends who have lately visited that city state that the situation there is much better than in Rio.

—We can not say that the new 500 and 200 notes are an improvement on the old ones either in workmanship, color or paper. The pale colors are probably designed to defeat photo-lithography, and we hope it may succeed, but in all other respects the notes are inferior to those supplied by the American Bank Note Co.

—The Associação Commercial of this city has sent a representation to congress in favor of the repeal of that part of law 641 of 14th November 1899 which prohibits the importation of foreign products with labels in Portuguese, except those of Portugal. The Centro Commercial has also made a similar representation.

—The state of Minas Geraes is now enforcing the collection of import duties again. A small box of stationery, on which import duties have already been paid, was charged with import duties at the Central railway station last week. The imposition is clearly illegal, but of course the government takes no notice of it. Everyone is now seeking to extort something from the unfortunate taxpayer, who is naturally the worker, and the game will be kept up as long as anything remains. The only way to escape taxes is to stop working.

—It is to be noted that Messrs. Trajano de Medeiros & Co. have memorialized the minister of finance against the free importation of railway material which is manufactured in the country. The minister has sent the protest to the minister of industry in order that information may be obtained from the director of the Central railway on the subject.

—The board of managers of the caixa da amortização has resolved to extend to 31st December next the period for redeeming the called in notes of the treasury and issue banks, and to fix the same date for the redemption of the 205 treasury notes of the 8th estampa and 505 notes of the 7th estampa. New notes of 205 and 505 will be issued.

—The *Notícia* and *Gazeta de Notícias* inform their readers that the rise in exchange has caused a reduction in the cost of living. The two journals have done well to mention the fact, for the public unfortunately had not discovered it. Doubtless the *Notícia* and the *Gazeta* have not paid any bills recently and are consequently unaware that the bills which should result from the rise in exchange have been neutralized by burdensome taxation.

—It is needless to say that the proposed modification in the method of levying duties by which 25 per cent is to be collected in gold and the balance in currency, but at such an abatement that the total shall not exceed the present total, will serve only to make our confusion threefold. Just think of the calculations, and the consequent impositions. Why the government should want to introduce further complications we can not imagine.

—The minister of finance has issued a circular to the various departments under his direction advising them that the period specified in circular No. 3 of 17th January of the current year for the importation of products, whose labels falling under the prohibition of Art. 57 of the regulation approved by decree No. 3622 of 26th March last, is prorogued to 30th September next. This refers to the prohibition of labels in Portuguese on imported goods, and this extension of the time before the act comes into force was announced in these columns two weeks ago. In all probability the date will have to be extended again, for there is no likelihood that congress will consider and decide the matter before September 30th. As the minister is now aware of the illegality of the prohibition so far as it affects registered trademarks, it would have been better perhaps to have had a case prepared for submission to the proper tribunal in order to have the law declared void—should such a decision be possible.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—In the four months from January to April, inclusive, the public revenue from telegraphs amounted to 2,014,210\$170.

—We are pleased to learn from the *Journal do Commercio* that the report of the minister of finance will soon be ready.

—A credit of 250,000\$ has been opened for account of the department of industry to indemnify the Banco União de S. Paulo.

—There has been a general fall in all English stocks and shares owing to the uncertainty of the political situation as regards China and Morocco. English consuls have suffered, and Brazilian 1889 four per cents. are quoted at 65.

—On the 8th the tribunal of accounts registered two special credits, one of 250,000\$ indemnity to the Banco União de S. Paulo, and the other of 400,000\$ to Dr. Francisco de Almeida Torres as an indemnity for the rescission of his contracts for founding nuclei of colonists.

—On last Wednesday the *Gazeta de Notícias* informed its readers that in the Paris market Brazilian 4% bonds were quoted at 65½; but on the same day that journal published a telegram from N. M. Rothschild & Sons showing that in the London market the highest quotation for those bonds was 66. Is it possible that there was so great a difference between the two markets?

—A telegram to the São Paulo *Diário Popular* on the 5th inst. says that the *relatório* of the budget commission of the chamber of deputies has come to an agreement with the minister of finance by which the gold duties are to be increased and the currency duties decreased. The idea, of course, is to increase taxation, which is contrary to the promise made by the President in his annual message. But promises are made to be broken and this is especially the case with those made by the present government.

—The following gold receipts at custom-houses, in addition to those published in our last issue, have been reported up to this date for the month of May:

	1900	1899
	(% of import)	(% of import)
	(% of import)	(% of import)
Santos.....	257,506,950	not stated
Paraná.....	208,848,220	100,179,644
Bahia.....	120,068,405	124,138,658
Paraná.....	64,609,283	not stated
Jaraguá.....	11,842,639	10,717,597
Victoria.....	16,508,048	not stated
Penedo.....	1,549,258	"
Pará.....	337,455	"
Pará.....	236,150,682	185,615,469
Rio Grande do Sul.	131,330,696	not stated

—The Brazilian chargé d'affaires in London denied on Saturday last the rumor that Brazil is attempting to negotiate a loan of 30 million dollars in New York.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of May, in addition to those published in our last issue, have been made public:

	1900	1899
Santos.....	2,022,097,838	2,521,594,526
Paraná.....	113,557,863	132,244,877
Uruquayana.....	66,479,290	59,005,139
Jaraguá.....	133,630,011	not stated
Victoria.....	32,273,011	"
Pernambuco.....	1,074,355,800	1,165,727,841
Morantão.....	517,764,163	358,358,996
Bahia.....	1,112,523,897	1,518,430,696
Penedo.....	8,129,909	6,681,177
Pará.....	17,128,113	9,979,835
Rio G. do Sul.....	1,789,832,581	2,445,716,838
	1,210,280,227	not stated

—Brazilian stocks have pursued their upward march, and, in truth, this is not at all surprising, so favorable were the prospects of the country foreboded by the presidential message at the opening of congress. The government, without asking new sacrifices from the taxpayers and without having recourse to new credits, counts on taking up the entire external debt in July, 1901, the time fixed for the expiration of the funding loan. The monetary circulation was reduced last year by 71,000 contos, and it is expected that in the course of the present year a still greater quantity of paper money will be called in, which will consequently tend to improve exchange. — *Moniteur des Interests Matériels*, May 10.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 12th, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold.....	27 d.
do do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$4.85, 65 per \$.....	54 7/8 cts
do do of U. S. coin at \$4.85, 65 per \$.....	54 7/8 cts
do do of U. S. coin at \$4.85, 65 per \$.....	54 7/8 cts
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	9 1/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).....	25 1/8
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....	34 1/8 cts gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.85, 65 per \$.....	54 7/8 cts
Value of \$100 (\$4.85 per \$) 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	55 1/4
Value of £: sterling ".....	75 1/4

EXCHANGE.

June 4.—Today's market was quiet and rates varied very little. Business transacted was unimportant.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 1/4 9 1/4
Private bills.....	closing 9 1/4
Private bills.....	opening 9 1/4
Private bills.....	closing 9 1/4

Official value of the milreis 338-340 reis gold.

June 5.—The market was stronger than on the preceding day and business showed a good deal of animation.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 1/4 9 1/4
Private bills.....	closing 9 1/4 9 1/4
Private bills.....	opening 9 1/4 9 1/4
Private bills.....	closing 9 1/4 9 1/4

Official value of the milreis 338-343 reis gold.

June 6.—Rates today showed some improvement in spite of the unsteadiness of the market during the afternoon. Business reported was fair.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 1/4
Private bills.....	closing 9 1/4
Private bills.....	opening 9 1/4
Private bills.....	closing 9 1/4

Official value of the milreis 343-347 reis gold.

June 7.—The market remained stationary and undecided, but business was unimportant.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 1/4
Private bills.....	closing 9 1/4
Private bills.....	opening 9 1/4
Private bills.....	closing 9 1/4

Official value of the milreis 347-347 reis gold.

June 8.—Today's market was very irregular; transactions reported were limited.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 1/4
Private bills.....	closing 9 1/4
Private bills.....	opening 9 1/4
Private bills.....	closing 9 1/4

Official value of the milreis 347-347 reis gold.

RANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1900.

Shareholders, unrealized capital.....	5,000,000\$000
Cash, in current funds.....	2,711,215 5/7
Branches and agencies.....	6,180,513 8/10
Bills discounted.....	5,474,853 5/10
Bills receivable.....	2,500,793 8/10
Guaranteed accounts current.....	4,151,445 8/10
Securities deposited.....	2,385,534 8/10
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	8,017,423 7/10
Sundry accounts.....	4,809,979 5/2
	42,336,458 7/10

Liabilities:

Accounts current, with and without interest.....	2,458,303 2/10
Accounts current with fixed maturity.....	1,789,971 4/10
Branches and agencies.....	12,885,028 4/10
Bills payable.....	245,000 8/10
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	11,475,010 8/10
Sundry accounts.....	3,544,074 4/10
	42,336,458 7/10

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th June, 1900.

For the Banque Française du Brésil,

C. R. M. Director.

V. Marzot, Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital 50,000 shares at £20 £1,000,000	
do paid up.....	500,000
Reserve Fund.....	330,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1900.

Assets:	
Capital, invested.....	4,444,444 1/4
Bills discounted.....	3,536,387 7/10
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	1,139,272 4/10
Bills receivable.....	3,309,272 9/10
Head office and branches.....	6,785,730 6/10
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.....	6,332,161 0/10
Sundry accounts.....	1,761,920 8/10
Cash.....	5,609,108 7/10
	34,877,866 5/10

Liabilities:

Deposits in account current, without interest.....	1,764,387 5/10
do in account current, with notice.....	1,861,262 5/10
do fixed maturity and by bills.....	581,729 6/10
Head office and branches.....	8,151,071 8/10
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	2,297,164 2/10
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	1,094,418 2/10
do payable.....	45,869 8/10
Sundry accounts.....	5,295,545 5/10
	34,877,866 5/10

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th June, 1900.

For the British Bank of South America, Limited,

J. H. Applin, Actg. Manager.

A. C. Wilson, Actg. Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1862.

Capital.....	£1,500,000
do realized.....	1,000,000
Reserve fund.....	1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH.

31ST MAY, 1900.

Assets:	
Bills discounted.....	3,647,747 5/10
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	1,139,272 4/10
Head office, agencies and branches.....	17,549,428 7/10
Sundry accounts.....	16,367,449 3/10
Securities for loans, guaranteed a/c etc.....	10,641,769 7/10
Values deposited.....	27,301,178 2/10
Cash.....	88,841,679 5/10

Liabilities:

Declared capital of this branch.....	1,500,000\$000
Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice do without interest.....	9,232,517 0/10
Sundry accounts.....	8,273,445 2/10
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	26,375,419 1/10
Bills payable.....	177,279 1/10
Head office, agencies and branches.....	33,604,094 5/10
	88,841,679 5/10

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th June, 1900.

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,

A. H. Thomson, Actg. Manager.

C. H. Lloyd, Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 12th June, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was a still further improvement in the market during the week, both in price and sales, the former showing an advance of 40 reis per arroba, and the latter an increase to 57,000 bags, against 42,000 bags in the preceding week. The receipts for the week amounted to 13,811 bags and the shipments to 25,402 bags. Yesterday very little business was done owing to the limited quantity of coffee in the market. Advances from abroad are to the effect that last week's sales in New York aggregated 150,000 bags, Havre 105,000, Hamburg 64,000, London 42,000—a total of 365,000 bags, against 244,000 in the corresponding week of last year and 255,000 in the preceding week. The detailed movements of our market during the past week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

	Rio No. 7	Reported Sales	Santos, Good Average
June 4.....	12,400-12,500	8,000 bags.	8\$00
" 5.....	12,600-12,800	9,000 "	8 "00
" 6.....	12,800-13,000	9,000 "	8 "00
" 7.....	13,000-13,200	10,000 "	8 "00
" 8.....	13,200-13,400	10,000 "	8 "00
" 9.....	13,400-13,600	9,000 "	8 "00

The shipments since our last report have been:

20,257 bags for the United States	
4,635 " " Europe	
2,403 " " Cape of Good Hope	
1,530 " " River Plate, etc.	
1,530 " " Coastwise	
25,402 bags.	

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

	Europe	bags
June 4	Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Philopoli</i>	3,743
	Copenhagen <i>do</i>	3,082
	Oran Fr. str. <i>Atlantique</i>	700
	Algiers <i>do</i>	135

The receipts for the past week were 13,200 bags against 21,212 bags in the previous week and 20,312 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations according to New-York types were the following:

	June 1	June 2
No. 6.....	13\$00	12\$40
" 7.....	13 "00	12 "00
" 8.....	12 "00	12 "00
" 9.....	12 "00	12 "00

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 158,751 bags against 162,312 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 235,660 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

	June 3	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7	June 8	June 9	Totals since June 1	Totals since July 1
Receipts.....	1,721	2,031	1,239	2,100	1,633	1,741	1,810	10,046	3,688,417
Shipments U. States.....	1,721	2,031	1,239	2,100	1,633	1,741	1,810	10,046	3,688,417
Europe.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2,034,753
Cape of Good Hope.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	67,411
River Plate, etc.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	11,990
Coastwise.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	2,034,753
Total shipments.....	1,721	2,031	1,239	2,100	1,633	1,741	1,810	10,046	3,688,417
Stock at Santos.....	1,721	2,031	1,239	2,100	1,633	1,741	1,810	10,046	3,688,417

SANTOS

According to the monthly report of the Associação Commercial de Santos, the receipts of coffee at that port during May aggregated 77,539 bags, against 151,668 bags last year and 208,477 bags in 1888. Since 1st July last the receipts aggregated 549,569 bags against 5,290,517 bags in the preceding year and 5,979,736 bags in 1899-98.

The exports of coffee during May were as follows in bags of 60 kilos:

NAMES OF EXPORTERS	HAUS	DESTINATION	HAUS
Naumann, Gepp & Co.	18,750	Hamburg.....	49,664
Theodor Wille & Co.	13,609	Rotterdam.....	17,764
Schmidt & Tust.....	9,519	New York.....	12,368
Zerrenner, Bulow & Co.	8,640	Amsterd.....	2,750
Hend. Knud & Co.	8,420	Havre.....	1,519
J. W. Dornic & Co.	8,175	Hattem.....	500
A. Thomm & Co.	5,084	Copenhagen.....	500
Rose & Knudsen.....	1,000	Copen.....	0 38
Henry Wulff & Co.	3,665	Naples.....	107
Armelie Brothers & Co.	3,660	Marseilles.....	17
K. Fischer & Co.	3,034	Constance.....	115
W. F. Meisling & Co.	3,009	".....	"
Auguste Lemaire & Co.	2,000	".....	"
Karl Valdes & Co.	1,608	".....	"
Nossek & Co.	799	".....	"
George W. Emmit.....	1,000	".....	"
R. Johnston & Co.	500	".....	"
W. Morley, Hill & Co.	500	".....	"
Prado Chaves & Co.	500	".....	"
Sundry.....	073	".....	"
	94,683		94,683

Monthly bulletin of the Santos coffee market during May with daily receipts, sales, base, shipments and exchange.

Imports.

Flour.—Only 600 barrels arrived last week by the *Coleridge*, from New York. The market continues steady, and dealers hold very reduced stock of American flour. Prices are unchanged, as shown in the following table:

	nominal.
Trieste.....	nominal.
Richmond 1st.....	27 1/2
do.....	27 1/2
Baltimore 1st.....	27 1/2
do.....	27 1/2
Western and Interior.....	27 1/2
River Plate.....	27 1/2
Local Mills.....	27 1/2

Codfish.—The *Coleridge* brought 2,200 this, 300 cases and 58 half cases from New York. Brokers' prices are nominal.

Lard.—The receipts were 2,700 kegs and to ensue from New York by the *Coleridge*. Owing to last arrivals brokers' reduced the price, and the pound of American lard is now sold at 50 cents wholesale.

Pork.—The arrivals during the past week were 5 cases and 100 half barrels by the *Coleridge* from New York. The wholesale price continues from 13 1/2 to 15 1/2 per kilo.

Rice.—No receipts. We quote from 21 1/2 to 23 1/2 per bag of new and 20 1/2 to 21 1/2 for old.

White Pine.—No arrivals. The market is nominal.

Pitch Pine.—The receipts were nil. From the cargo of the *Bayard* was sold about 700 dozens at 8 1/2 cents per dozen.

Spruce Pine.—Arrivals nil. Market unchanged.

Swedish Pine.—No entries. Prices unchanged.

Kerosene.—The *Coleridge* brought 10,000 cases from New York. We quote from 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 per case wholesale.

Rosin.—The arrivals were 50 barrels of *Coleridge* from New York. Quotations unchanged.

Turpentine.—No arrivals. Prices are nominal.

Genius.—No receipts. Market unchanged.

Indian Corn.—Receipts nil. Native is now quoted from 7 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents per bag wholesale.

Brass.—No arrivals. Prices unchanged.

Hay.—The receipts were 67 bales by the *Tanagra* from Montevideo and 37 by the *Coleridge* from the Southern ports. There were no changes in prices.

Coal.—The arrivals last week were the following:

From Cardiff *ex Labrador Coal*..... 2,685 tons.

From Cardiff *ex Manchester Coal*..... 3,114 "

From Cardiff *ex Aberystwyth*..... 2,660 "

From Cardiff *ex South Wales*..... 3,492 "

From Cardiff *ex Cape Colony*..... 3,492 "

Rum.—Entries continue regular. Prices are unchanged as shown below:

Pernambuco and Macao..... 200 000—205 000

Bahia and Aracaju..... 180 000—185 000

Campos..... 180 000—195 000

Angra and Paraty..... 200 000—205 000

Paraty..... 200 000—205 000

Alcohol of 56 to 58 deg..... 260 000—300 000

ditto 40 deg..... 300 000—320 000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 6.

CARDIFF.—Br. sp. *Scottish Lochs*; 2,466 tons; Parkhill; 41 1/2 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Co.

JUNE 8.

CARDIFF.—Br. sp. *Karoo*; 1,958 tons; Bass; 45 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 6.

MADAGASCAR.—Pt. bk. *Barth*; 154 tons; Beamont; in transit.

JUNE 6.

HAVER.—Germ. bk. *Schiller*; 1,127 tons; Steinhorner; stone ballast.

JUNE 10.

RAITIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Baltimore*; 671 tons; Malcolm; coffee.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—1-30 cents and 5 1/2 % primage per bag of coffee.

NEW ORLEANS.—1-30 cents and 5 1/2 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ANTWERP.—1-30 shillings and 5 1/2 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG.—1-30 shillings and 5 1/2 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LIVERPOOL.—1-30 shillings and 5 1/2 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN.—1-30 shillings and 5 1/2 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA.—1-30 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES.—1-30 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BOHEMIA.—1-30 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE.—1-30 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

TRARKE.—1-30 shillings and 5 1/2 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

FINCH.—1-30 shillings and 5 1/2 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON.—1-30 shillings and 5 1/2 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON.—1-30 shillings and 5 1/2 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAPE TOWN.—1-30 shillings and 5 1/2 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

PORT NATAL.—1-30 shillings and 5 1/2 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

EAST LONDON.—1-30 shillings and 5 1/2 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

DELAGA BAY.—1-30 shillings and 5 1/2 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MUSSEL BAY.—1-30 shillings and 5 1/2 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MONTVIDEO.—1-30 shillings and 5 1/2 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

B. ALRES.—1-30 shillings and 5 1/2 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

MARSEILLES.—Fr. st. *Bretagne*; 250 tons of coffee.

HAMBURG.—Germ. st. *Panama*; 2,250 tons of coffee.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port at Rio de Janeiro, June 10th, 1900.

NAME	TONNAGE	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
bk. <i>Frances</i>	644 1/2	May 28	Baltimore	J. L. Biset.
bk. <i>Glad Tidings</i>	653	June 3	Baltimore	J. L. Biset.
British				
sp. <i>Rambira</i>	1885	Mar. 22	Mobile	To order
sp. <i>Belfast</i>	1800	Apr. 28	Leith	Gaz. Co.
bk. <i>Dalhousie</i>	1474	May 8	Cardiff	Central Ry.
bk. <i>C. Chelmsford</i>	1201	31	Cardiff	Central Ry.
sp. <i>M. Castle</i>	1092	June 3	Cardiff	Central Ry.
sp. <i>Scott. Lochs</i>	2160	6	Cardiff	W. Sons Co.
sp. <i>Karoo</i>	1958	8	do	W. Sons Co.
Norwegian				
bk. <i>Argentina</i>	679	May 3	Greenock	B. Rod. Co.
bk. <i>Bayard</i>	1217	17	Mobile	To order.
Portuguese				
bk. <i>Clara</i>	695	May 10	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

<i>Amazona</i>	Rangoon	7 Mar.
<i>Adam IV. Spies</i>	New York	—
<i>Country of Cardigan</i>	Liverpool	16 May
<i>Gazette</i>	Portland	—
<i>Grave Daring</i>	Portland	—
<i>Gallithall</i>	Leith	—
<i>Hanna Her</i>	Rangoon	11 Apr.
<i>Harvest Queen</i>	Philadelphia	—
<i>Josephine</i>	Baltimore	—
<i>Julia Rollins</i>	Baltimore	—
<i>Lorraine</i>	Rangoon	23 Apr.
<i>Maria Emilia</i>	Oporto	—
<i>Nichol</i>	Cardiff	—
<i>Metropolis</i>	Bristol	11 May
<i>Metropolis</i>	Cardiff	—
<i>Metropolis</i>	New York	—
<i>Triumph</i>	Oporto	—
<i>Virginella Guardia</i>	Marseilles	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
June			
4	La Plata	Borlenn 17 ds.	S. Montoux
4	Alacritty	Cardiff 27 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
5	Neptunia	do 28 ds.	Order
5	Templeton	Montevideo to 10	Gianelli & Co.
5	Lochwood	Cape Town 26 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
6	Atlantic	River Plate	S. Montoux
6	Tetia	Sauro to 4 ds.	Rio Flour Mills
6	C. Colman	Cardiff 27 ds.	Central Ry.
7	Romni P.	Rosario 21 ds.	O. Davidson & Co.
7	Tier	Santos 17 ds.	H. Stolz & Co.
8	Belardien	London 35 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
8	Parana	Cardiff 25 ds.	Long Bros
9	Parana	New York 30 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
9	Coleridge	Cardiff 25 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
9	Wells	Cardiff 25 ds.	F. & De Vincenzi
10	Washington	Genoa 20 ds.	—

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
June			
4	Petropolis	Hamburg*	Sundries.
4	Rhinehilda	Pensacola	Ballast.
4	Amazona	Santos	In transit
5	La Plata	River Plate	do
5	South Brailly	Buenos Aires	do
5	Vector	do	do
6	Lochwood	do	do
6	Ruskin	Bahia	Sundries
6	Bathynique	Bordeaux*	do
7	Tier	Bremen*	do
9	Temmyson	Montevideo*	Ballast.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
JUNE 4.			
64	Apolices, 58	1895	500 000
10	do	1895	100 000
10	do	1895	84 1/2
35	do	1895	805
7	do	1897	1,011
100	Emprestimo Municipal	1897	162
50	do	do (reg.)	16
100	del. Carri's Urbanos (1897)	1897	92

Banks.

30	Lavoura e Commercio	1895	100 000
35	Republica	1895	194

Cotton mills.

50	Petropolis	1895	170 000
30	S. Pedro de Alcantara	1895	180

JUNE 5.

6	Apolices, 58	1895	500 000
15	do	1895	805
17	do	1897	1,011
100	del. Sorocabana-Itana R. R.	1895	50
50	Carri's Urbanos (1897)	1897	92

Banks.

200	Commercio 140 1/2	1895	300 000
250	Lavoura e Commercio	1895	44 500
25	Republica	1895	194
9	Rural e Hypothecario	1895	250

Cotton mills.

125	Confianca Industrial	1895	200 000
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Tramways.

200	Jardim Botânico	1895	150 000
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Miscellaneous.

250	Melhoramentos no Brazil	1895	15 000
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JUNE 6.

61	Apolices, 58	1895	500 000
25	do (1897) at rate of	1897	805
35	do (1897) do	1897	805
115	do 1895	1895	805
100	Emprestimo Municipal	1897	162
15	del. Sorocabana-Itana R. R.	1895	50
250	do do	do	49
50	do do	do	33
20	Emp. Obras Publicas	1895	2

Banks.

50	Commercio 140 1/2	1895	300 000
50	Commercio	1895	12
285	Republica	1895	197
145	do	1895	197
170	do	1895	197
100	Rural e Hypothecario (2nd s.)	1895	130

Cotton mills.

50	Petropolis	1895	170 000
30	do	1895	170

Tramways.

100	S. Christovao	1895	150 000
-----	---------------	------	---------

Miscellaneous.

100	Loterias Nacionais	1895	90 000
-----	--------------------	------	--------

JUNE 7.

2	Apolices, 1895	1895	805 000
25	do	1895	805
3	Emprestimo Municipal	1897	162
100	do do	do	162
100	del. Sorocabana-Itana R. R.	1895	49
350	do do	do	50
50	do do	do	183

Banks.

207	Depositos e Descontos	1895	118 500
100	Lavoura e Commercio	1895	135
50	Mercantil de Santos	1895	196
190	Republica	1895	195
50	do	1895	195

Cotton mills.

49	Brasil Industrial	1895	105 000
190	Carica	1895	230
10	Industrial Mineira	1895	220
30	S. Pedro de Alcantara	1895	185
18	do do	1895	190

Tramways.

100	Minas de S. Jeronymo	1895	31 000
-----	----------------------	------	--------

Banks.

100	S. Christovao	1895	150 000
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JUNE 8.

35	Apolices, 58	1895	500 000
1	do 1895	1895	805
15	do (reg.)	1895	1,011
10	Emprestimo Municipal	1897	162
35	do do	do	161
22	del. Sta. Isabel do R. Preto R. R. (E. S.)	1895	60 000
30	Sorocabana-Itana R. R.	1895	50
16	do do	do	182

Banks.

30	Commercio	1895	225 000
150	Commercio	1895	11 000
50	Republica	1895	195
100	do	1895	194 500
555	do	1895	194

Cotton mills.

50	Confianca Industrial	1895	200 000
----	----------------------	------	---------

Tramways.

35	Apólices, 58	850,80
		855

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- June 11th.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCANGY 140, 142 & 144

Caixa do Correio 1205 Telephone 111

Franziskaner Bräu (dark)

Cerveja Pilsener (clear)

Beer in barrels (shoppes),

automata and bottled.

Makes a specialty of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORG MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

TEUTONIA BEER, MENDES

Agency: — RUA DA QUITANDA, No. 39

PRICES:

In bottles from 1 to 3 doz.... 10\$000
 " " " 4 " 9 ".... 9\$800
 " " " 10 " 19 ".... 9\$000
 " " " 20 upwards.... 8\$400

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 3 horse power and the other of 6-horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

S. Paulo

"CASA AMERICANA"

Is the place to buy,

School Furniture and Supplies,

American Cook Stoves (for Coal or Wood),

Oil Stoves for Cooking and Heating

Bicycles, Bicycle Sundries,

We have the best equipped Repair shop in Brazil.

All work guaranteed. We repair all makes of Bicycles.

American and English Novels

Fine Writing Papers and Envelopes.

Heinz's Pickles, Libby's canned meats.

We import to order any American or English goods desired. We take subscriptions for any newspapers or magazines published in the United States, England, France or Germany.

Agency for The Rio News.

HAMMETT & DUNLOP,

15 RUA DA QUITANDA,

SÃO PAULO.

HYDROGEN DYOXIDE

POSSESSES EVERY CLEANSING PROPERTY

For sale at the

CASA AMERICANA

SÃO PAULO

Rio Agents: Messrs. Craschley & Co.

38 Rua do Ouvidor

The CASA AMERICANA also carries a stock of

Canned Meats of a very high quality, Lunch Tongues,

Mince Meats, Brawn, Corned Beef, Chipped Beef,

etc., etc.

Call and see for yourself.

LION & Co.

SANTOS - SÃO PAULO

IMPORTERS OF

Bar Iron, Iron Sheets,

Wrought Iron Tubes,

Portland Cement,

Lubricating Oils,

Plows and Agricultural

Implements.

Sanitary goods.

Sole agents for the State of São Paulo

"COLUMBIA" Bicycles

Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, U.S.A.

Representatives for the States

of São Paulo, Minas & Rio de Janeiro

"POTASSIUM SYNDICATE"

Stassfurt, Prussia.

LION & Co.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers	sellors
\$66,595,300	483,617,100	Stock 5% currency (apolicies)	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	580\$000—	580\$000
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1895	1,000	580 000—	580 000
119,600	119,600	do 1897, 6%	1,000	1,010 000—	1,015 000
25,000,000	11,581,500	Bonds, 4%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—	—
51,885,000	22,955,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—	—
18,350,000	18,350,000	do do 1879, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—	—
17,500,000	17,500,000	do do 1884, 4%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—	—
13,193,000	13,193,000	State of Espirito Santo	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—	—
5,000,000	1,533,300	of Minas Geraes, 5%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—	—
43,532,000	43,532,000	do do 6%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	do do 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—	—
600,000	600,000	do do 6 1/2% (1899)	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—	—
10,000,000	27,459,600	do do 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—	—
25,000,000	25,000,000	do do 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—	—
520,000	514,800	do do do São Paulo, 7%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—	—
450,000	450,000	do do do Petropolis, 7%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—	—
		do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	8\$000, Jan. 1900	225\$000—
10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200\$	Commercio	200\$	3,120,000	6\$000, ditto 1900	205 000—
24,000,000	120,000	all	200\$	do 2nd series	200\$	800,000	24\$000, ditto 1900	70 000—
10,000,000	50,000	77,353\$	200\$	Construtor do Brazil	200\$	1,645,000	4\$000, Aug. 1897	10 000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200\$	Credito Movel	200\$	2,760,000	2\$000, Jan. 1896	3 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Credito Real do Brazil	200\$	803,079	12 1/2 ditto 1892	1 000—
750,000	20,000	all	200\$	Depositos e Descontos	200\$	640,000	1\$000, ditto 1900	50 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Funcionarios Publicos	200\$	71,926	3\$000, ditto 1900	—
9,110,000	45,550	all	200\$	Hypothecario do Brazil	200\$	280,317	4\$000, July 1899	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Lavoura e Commercio	200\$	584,557	6\$000, Jan. 1900	117 000—
101,746,500	305,734	all	200\$	Nacional Brasileiro	200\$	250,000	18\$000, ditto 1900	189 000—
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200\$	Republica do Brazil	200\$	17,480,679	6\$000, ditto 1900	193 000—
			200\$	Rio e Matto Grosso	200\$	391,100	6\$000, ditto 1900	135 000—
			200\$	do 2nd series	200\$	40	7\$500, Jan. 1895	—
			200\$	Rural e Hypothecario	200\$	7,571,450	9\$000, ditto 1900	—
			200\$	do 2nd series	200\$	1,185,326	4\$000, ditto 1900	—
			200\$	Commercial da Bahia	200\$	1,185,326	11 1/2 ditto 1900	—
			200\$	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	200\$	6,000,000	12\$500, ditto 1900	—
			200\$	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	200\$	308,530	10 1/2 ditto 1900	190 000—
			200\$	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200\$	1,441,521	8 1/2 ditto 1899	100 000—
			200\$	Lavradores S. Paulo	200\$	40,000	12 1/2 ditto 1895	130 000—
			200\$	Mercantil de Santos	200\$	600,000	8\$000, ditto 1900	125 000—
			200\$	S. Paulo	200\$	605,000	7\$500, Jan. 1895	—
			200\$	União de S. Paulo	200\$	400,000	6 1/2 ditto 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
5,500,000	550,000	all	10	Leopoldina	100\$	51,988\$	2\$000 Feb. 1900	111\$000—
5,000,000\$	500,000	all	100\$	Minas de S. Jeronymo	100\$	—	—	30 000—
12,000,000	60,000	all	100\$	Macaie e Campos	100\$	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	100\$	Muzambinho	100\$	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	100\$	do 2nd series	100\$	2,902,489	int. Sept. 93	—
		209,473	100\$	Oeste de Minas	100\$	—	—	1 250—
		all	100\$	do do	100\$	—	—	4 000—
		all	100\$	do do	100\$	—	—	—
		all	100\$	Quilombo	100\$	—	int. Jan. 92	—
		all	100\$	do do	100\$	—	—	—
		all	100\$	União Sorocabana-Ipanema	100\$	1,463,242	6 1/2 June, 92	10 000—
		all	100\$	União Valenciana	100\$	45,710	6\$500, Feb. 86	5 000—
		all	100\$	Sapucaia	100\$	—	—	21 500—
		all	100\$	Tocantina e Araguaya	100\$	—	—	40 000—
		all	100\$	do do	100\$	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Caricoca	100\$	168,732	—	80\$000
6,000,000	30,000	all	100\$	Corcovado	100\$	6,971	1\$500, July 91	155\$000—
700,000	7,000	all	100\$	Corcovado (and Hotel)	100\$	—	3 000, May 1900	105 000—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	642,488\$	5 000, Jan. 99	150 000—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200\$	S. Christovão	200\$	—	5 1/2 ditto 99	150 000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100\$	Vila Isabel	100\$	105,898\$	4 000, Feb. 1900	100 000—
500,000	5,000	all	100\$	Perambico	100\$	32,469	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima	200\$	350,000\$	9\$000, Jan. 1900	200\$000—
20,000,000	140,000	all	200\$	Lloyd Brasileiro	200\$	—	—	2 300—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Navegação Costeira	200\$	—	10 000, Feb. 1900	300 000—
673,400	3,367	all	200\$	S. João da Barra e Campos	200\$	59,508	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Sul Fluminense	200\$	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alfama	200\$	1,122,080\$	10\$000— Jan. 1900	214\$000—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200\$	America Fabril	200\$	279,979	7 000— Aug. 90	250\$000—
500,000	5,000	all	200\$	Confiança (anagem)	200\$	40,375	4 000— Feb. 1900	250 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Brasil Industrial	200\$	150,000	12 000— ditto 1900	205 000—
3,600,000	18,000	all	200\$	Carloca	200\$	741,997	10 000— ditto 1900	203 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Confiança Industrial	200\$	284,000	10 000— ditto 1900	203 000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200\$	Corcovado	200\$	53,098	10 000— ditto 1900	—
500,000	2,500	all	200\$	D. Izabel	200\$	189,882	12 000— July 98	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Fabril Paulistana	200\$	200,000	12 000— Feb. 98	180 000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200\$	Industrial Mineira	200\$	42,814	20 000— Jan. 1900	200 000—
800,000	4,000	all	200\$	Magnética	200\$	28,277	10 000— ditto 1900	215 000—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200\$	Manufatura Fluminense	200\$	144,143	5 000— Mar. 96	160 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Petropolitana	200\$	21,693	12 000— Jan. 1900	210 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Progresso Industrial	200\$	539,889	4 000— Jan. 1900	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200\$	Rio de Janeiro	200\$	—	—	—
450,000	2,250	all	100\$	S. Felix	100\$	37,345	4 000— Jan. 1900	102 000—
350,000	1,750	all	100\$	Santa Luzia	100\$	38,394	— ditto 1900	—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200\$	S. João	200\$	—	— ditto 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200\$	71,567	— ditto 99	150 000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200\$	União Fabril	200\$	1,314,403	17 1/2—Aug. 99	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Aliança	200\$	—	1\$000, July 97	—
3,000,000	3,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense	250\$	300,000\$	25 000, Jan. 1900	5\$000—
500,000	5,000	all	1,000	Bonança	30\$	15,584	1 500, ditto 99	38\$000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Confiança	200\$	200,000	3 000, ditto 1900	6 000—
4,000,000	8,000	all	500	Fidelidade	100\$	150,000	7 000, ditto 98	10 000—
2,500,000	2,500	all	1,000	Garantia	100\$	25,000	8 000, ditto 1900	145 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	100	Indemnisadora	20\$	400,000	2 000, ditto 1900	40 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Providence	20\$	500,000	1 000, ditto 1900	22 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Prosperidade	20\$	150,120	1 500, ditto 1900	57 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	—	20\$	—	—	17 000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	M
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